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THE Services enjoyed Christmas Day in the usual quiet but hearty manner. There was no lack of good cheer and the sentiment was general that Uncle Sam is not the worst provider in the world.

It may be of interest in connection with the proposed "twenty years' bill" to call attention to the fact that Captains John W. French and Charles Bentzon, the two senior captains of the 25th U. S. Infantry, occupied in July, 1866, more than twenty-two years ago, exactly the same position, viz.: the two senior captains of their (then) regiment.

COLONEL DANIEL MCCLURE, Assistant Paymaster-General, U. S. A., will be retired for age Dec. 30, after a long and honorable military career dating from 1849. He entered West Point from Indiana in 1845, was graduated July 1, 1849, and assigned to the Mounted Rifles, but resigned Nov. 30, 1850. He then practiced law, was Secretary of State for Indiana from 1856 to 1858, and came back to the Army Oct. 23 of that year, as Paymaster with the rank of Major. He served meritoriously during the war and attained the grade of Assistant Paymaster-General with the rank of Colonel July 28, 1866.

THE Progrès Militaire has a long article on the defenses of the United States, suggested by the recent discussion of the Fisheries question. After stating that the United States have nothing to fear on the land side, either from Mexico or Canada, our French contemporary criticizes the recent declaration of Secretary Whitney that the United States need not fear to measure themselves with their mother country, inasmuch as the naval genius of the Americans would soon enable them to defend their harbors from bombardment, while their fast cruisers would soon play havoc with the British commercial navy. With time and money, says the Progrès Militaire, a good defensive position could be no doubt secured, but this has yet to be done.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The aspirants for staff appointments should not be without hope while legislation is proposed to increase the numbers in desirable staff corps. The gentleman who is willing to take the plum when it is shaken down for him by somebody else's exertions is not in the same interesting position as he who is able and willing to bear a hand in getting the fruit. If Democrats are ever willing to act generously in such a matter they must act promptly. But it is the service, not the politicians, who feel the need for such legislation. So the legislators must be impressed with its importance by the united exertions of gentlemen in the Service if they are ever awakened to it at all. Cannot some of us lend a hand?"

AN "anxious" correspondent asks our opinion of the recommendation by Brigadier-General Roger Jones, Inspector-General, "that no married enlisted man who may now be serving his first enlistment in any troop, battery, or company should be permitted to re-enlist; that no authority be granted hereafter for soldiers to marry, and that no married recruit should be accepted under any circumstances." There is but one answer, it seems to us, and that is that the recommendation of General Jones should very speedily be made a regulation. It is not a matter of sentiment or humanity, but a

practical question of vital interest to the interior economy and discipline of the Army at large, as every line officer and soldier devoted to their profession must know.

THERE are no visible signs of the long-delayed revision of Army Regulations being published to the Army early in 1889, as promised by the Secretary of War in his recent annual report. So far as we are able to learn, the report made by the Benét board, which was submitted nearly a year ago, is still pigeonholed in the Secretary's office, and beyond an informal examination by the officials of the Secretary's office is no nearer approval and publication than it was the day it was submitted. Even should the Secretary be desirous of publishing the new book before the close of his administration, as he originally hoped, it is hardly possible for him to do so. Considering the amount of editing required to include the changes that have been made since the report was submitted, it is doubtful if the work can be placed in the hands of the printer before the 4th of March.

A CORRESPONDENT advances the extreme proposition that a perfect discipline will never be obtained in the Army so long as commissioned officers and enlisted men are permitted to enter into competition at target practice. He urges that the evil of the commingling of the two grades is on the increase, and that the ultimate results cannot but be disastrous. This is a somewhat pessimistic view of the question, which is by no means a new one. Indeed, if we recollect aright, one department commander did, some years ago, attempt so far as his command was concerned to break up the practice, but was "sat down upon" for his pains. Still a further consideration of the important subject, for it is important as bearing upon the vital well-being of the Army, may not be out of place in advance of the target practice season of 1889, and we should be pleased to receive the views of those whose practical experience enables them to speak by the card.

THE proposed removal of Fort Omaha to a new site, in accordance with the Act of Congress, is a subject of active discussion in the Omaha capital, some favoring the change and others opposing. General Brooke has been examining the numerous new sites offered and there is no doubt one will soon be selected and the fort removed, in spite of the protests of those interested in having it remain where it is. General Sheridan, before his death, decided that it ought to be removed, General Schofield is of the same opinion, and Senator Manderson would never have used his influence in favor of the passage of the bill providing for it had he not been sure that it was for the best interests of the city of Omaha, as well as of the Army. The new fort will probably be located somewhere within five miles from Omaha and will be built up on a more liberal plan than the present fort, with land sufficient for rifle range and all other military purposes, with finer buildings for officers and soldiers, and sufficiently near to bring as much trade to Omaha as before, and still give the citizens opportunity to visit it as heretofore. It will take some time yet to bring a new fort into existence, as there will have to be more money appropriated and much work done before it can be occupied and the present fort abandoned. Already some much-needed repairs are being made at the fort and more are contemplated.

THE Kansas City Times says that although trials by Court-martial are open to the public, except when considering objections made by counsel or arriving at a finding, it is seldom that enlisted men avail themselves of the opportunity to attend the court rooms, and suggests that an order be issued by the authorities calling the attention of the respective commands to the law upon the subject, and have the men attend the trials if they desire to do so. Such an order, thinks the Times, will show that it is the wish of all concerned to have no secrecy about the trials. The suggestion is not amiss, but as a matter of fact there are but few cases sent for trial which the enlisted men would be bothered to listen to. Trials for desertion, absence without leave, drunkenness, etc., are perfunctory and present no interesting features. Now and then a *cause célèbre* happens which may crowd the court room, but not often. While on this point, the thought occurs to us: Are not our Court-martial trials somewhat too elaborate. In the majority of cases, we infer, the guilt is manifest; therefore the trials should be short, sharp, and decisive, somewhat of the drum-head nature. Military law is not civil law, how much soever the question may be argued.

THE Admiralty Gazette says: "If England is to maintain her naval prestige and maritime position she must ever be ready to strike with the best weapons on the first sound of hostilities. She cannot with her widely-extended colonies and possessions remain like the American nation (which equally desires peace) upon the defensive. We may, however, gather a valuable lesson from some of the ships she is now building with a single turret for a very big gun equal to cracking the armor of our *Trafalgar* and *Nile* (which are the best protected sea-going ironclads in the world), and also provided with a Zalinski tube for discharging from two to 600 pounds of nitro-glycerine at each round. Other nations are likely to follow the lead thus given by the United States, so that the matter of securing the best classes of guns for our ships is, we think, even more pressing than the best type of magazine-pouch for our rifles; and, judging from the damage done to the *Resistance* and the effects caused in the various American and other experiments, it certainly appears as if low velocity shells of large diameter—when filled with melinite or nitro-glycerine—produce far greater destruction than a much larger number of smaller diameter powder shells projected with the very highest velocity. The importance of the question, therefore, as to whether the class of breech loaders and projectiles now being manufactured are the most suitable for our ships can scarcely be over-estimated."

A WRITER in Macmillan's Magazine, referring to the precise manner in which in a company of German soldiers in the fighting line at manoeuvres every sight is carefully adjusted to any named distance and changed at each rush forward, even when the men are excited by a rapid advance, says: "I was witness of a scene at the manoeuvres where a company officer, who had noticed a man fail to change the sight of his rifle at a fresh distance, at once told him off for extra guard duty. This was no light punishment after the men had been marching and fighting pretty well the whole day. Compare such fine discipline as this with what one but too commonly sees—words of command for troops to fire and no distance named, or if named not attended to."

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

IN the JOURNAL of November 24, we quoted what General Drum has to say on the subject of improving the position of our non-commissioned officers, and added some remarks of our own. In response to request from us, several of our regimental commanders have since then kindly furnished us with their views on this subject. Among them is Colonel August V. Kautz, 8th Infantry, who writes as follows:

I can see no practical good in requiring reports from the company commanders on the conduct of the non-commissioned officers. Any regimental commander who would undertake to make the selection of the non-commissioned officers on any other basis than the recommendation of the company commanders would soon demoralize his regiment. I have never disregarded the recommendation of the company commander and can conceive of no case in which I would do so. When a company commander cannot be trusted to make his selection for his company he is no longer fit to command a company. It is waste of time to try to improve the circumstances of the enlisted men with the class of material that we get in the Army. There are vacancies in this regiment at all times simply because it is impossible to get men who are fit to be non-commissioned officers. A very large proportion of those appointed should not be, and would not, if the want of better material did not make it necessary. The company commander is most interested in the selection, knows his men better than the colonel can under any circumstances, and requiring reports from him would not enlighten the colonel any more than the recommendation he is permitted to make at present. The supply of better material for the ranks is the first requisite.

Col. Wm. R. Shafter, 1st Inf., says: "A monthly report of non-commissioned officers from company commanders is neither essential nor desirable. Non-commissioned officers are not usually appointed until they have been several months in the company, and their habits and qualifications should then be known to company commanders, who know their business and attend to it." Colonel Richard I. Dodge, 11th Infantry, says:

You say "there should be no favoritism in the appointment of non-commissioned officers." This conveys the impression that there is favoritism. Again, you say "regimental commanders have a serious responsibility in this respect." If you examine the regulations you will find that the choice of the regimental commander is limited (except as to his regimental non-commissioned staff) to those men of each company who may be recommended for appointment or promotion by the company commander. He cannot under the regulations establish any system or rule for the guidance of company commanders in their right of choice, except by a direct act of assumption closely bordering on tyranny.

The record of each non-commissioned officer is kept at every regular headquarters. To what effect? One, utterly worthless so far as the management and control of men is concerned, may have an absolutely clean official record, and hold his position as non-commissioned officer for years. Another, full of energy, with vitality and snap in the management of men, may have gotten on a spree or over-stayed a pass, and is reduced. The record can show nothing of the real value of the man as non-commissioned officer, and "monthly reports" would in no way change the present condition of affairs. There is no doubt of the fact that our non-commissioned officers are not what they ought to be, but your editorial does not touch the cause, nor suggest anything that would prove a remedy.

Company commanders are often put to it for material of which to make non-commissioned officers, not because the material is lacking in the company, but because the increase of rank is accompanied by so little increase either of special consideration or of pay, that many of the best men prefer the position of private to the responsibility of the increased rank.

And the grading of pay is simply idiotic. The pay of a private soldier is \$13 per month. If he is something of a mechanic and is placed on extra duty he receives 50 cents per day, or \$15 per month in addition, making his monthly wages \$28. Even the most common laborer on extra duty receives 35 cents per day or \$10.50 per month, bringing his wages up to \$23.50. Compare these monthly wages of private soldiers with the sums paid to non-commissioned officers—corporal, \$15; sergeant, \$17; 1st sergeant, \$22; sergeant-major and quartermaster sergeant of regiment, \$23, or more than \$5 less than that paid to the private fortunate enough to "push a plane." Is it at all surprising that men prefer the large pay of privates on extra duty? Is it a marvel that non-commissioned officers resign their responsible, onerous, and frequently unpopular, duties for the easy life of laborer in the Q. M. Dept?

While the whole pay table needs revision, attention is specially invited to the pittance awarded the regular non-commissioned staff. A good sergeant-major must possess many traits of character, many qualities of mind and memory by no means common. His duties, properly performed, are of more value to the Service than those of the large majority of commissioned officers, yet his pay is \$5 less than that of a private soldier on extra duty as mechanic.

When the Government shall have discovered that there is, and must be, a difference between commander and commanded: that the lowest corporal is as much above the private soldier as the lowest second lieutenant is above the highest non-commissioned officer: when "the powers" shall awake to the fact that the Army consists of three great classes—officers, non-commissioned and privates. When the non-commissioned officer shall be recognized as something better and far above the private, in his treatment, his messing and his pay, then and not until then may we expect to obtain and keep non-commissioned officers worthy the name.

A great many people have of late years taken upon themselves a strong desire to "reform" the Army—a word vastly popular in political circles, and meaning nothing except a change, up or down, to suit the ideas of that particular speaker or writer. Now our little Army, just as it stands, is the equal in subordination, discipline, drill, and general preparations for its dire purpose of any army on the face of the globe, but it most unquestionably does need "reform" in the special particular of the pay and general status of non-commissioned officers.

Writing from Fort Buford, D. T., Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., encloses a Circular No. 3, Hd. Qs. 15th Inf., November 24, 1888, which says: "Company commanders, in applying to these headquarters for appointments or promotions of non-commissioned officers, will hereafter state in such applications the fitness, habits, qualifications and military record of the soldier to be appointed or promoted." Colonel Crofton adds:

This was issued shortly after I joined my regiment, and is still in force. I find this system works well, and I think it probably accomplishes its object as nearly as any other would be likely to. I cannot recommend "a monthly report from each company commander as to the personal habits of each non-commissioned officer." Such report would imply an espionage, which could not be productive of good results. Non-commissioned officers should uphold the dignity of their position, and should be aided in this direction by all officers. They should be spoken of and to by their official title as "Sergeant Merwin," "Corporal Lindner," etc., and privates presuming to address or speak of a non-commissioned officer without prefix of rank, should be liable to punishment. Much care should be taken in selecting privates to be made corporals. When a private has once been made a corporal, he should go regularly through this grade, and having become senior in his company should be promoted to first vacancy in the grade of sergeant. Nothing will destroy a non-commissioned officer's usefulness more than overhauling him. I believe there should be a greater difference between the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates. Corporals should be paid at least \$10 per month more than privates, and sergeants at least \$5 more than corporals.

Colonel H. G. Gibson, 3d Artillery, writes from Washington, D. C.: "I think the monthly reports of company commanders in regard to non-commissioned officers unnecessary. Their personal habits are known to the company commander, who wisely has the sole right of their selection, with which no discreet regimental commander ever interferes. If appointed through personal favoritism the regimental commander has now the unrestricted right of reduction. No personal favoritism in the selection of non-commissioned officers obtains in this regiment. The company commander being responsible for the discipline and instruction of his company, his selection of his agents should be religiously respected, and a regimental commander should be subjected to no veto upon the selection of his staff, post and regimental, commissioned or non-commissioned, and his details for special service should be overruled only for grave reasons." Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. M. Graham, commanding 1st Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco, says:

After much reflection upon your suggestions regarding monthly reports of the personal habits of non-commissioned officers I have arrived at the conclusion that the practice of keeping a record of that nature would have a bad effect upon the enlisted men. They would construe it into a "black list." The other portions of your suggestions are most excellent. Great care should be exercised in the selection of men for appointment; they should,

having evinced proper characteristics before appointment, be thoroughly taught everything requisite and necessary to enable them to exercise their functions with confidence in themselves and so as to command the respect of their inferiors; then they will take a pride in maintaining their positions. Commanders of regiments must rely on the good judgment of company commanders in selecting proper material. It is only when the failure to do his duty in this respect, on the part of a company commander, is palpable that the regimental commander is justified in intervening his authority. The non-commissioned officer should receive much larger pay; then we would get a better class of men, and as a result better non-commissioned officers.

Colonel Henry W. Closson, 4th Artillery, writes: "The custom in this regiment is to require a personal history of the candidates for appointment or promotion, on the tenor and purport of which action in each case is taken."

Major Royal T. Frank, commanding the post of Fort Monroe, Va., says: "I know of no battery where qualification alone is not the guide in selecting non-commissioned officers. The efficiency and welfare of the battery, in which the duties and professional reputation of its commander are so intimately concerned, forbid any other consideration. Unless the experience of others is quite different from my own the reports which you refer to would, I think, be superfluous. I know of no regiment where the system prevails."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL R. S. MACKENZIE, U. S. A., is now at New Brighton, N. Y.

MAJOR D. S. GORDON, 2d U. S. Cav., is wintering at the Hotel Vendome, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, U. S. A., of Gen. Stanley's staff, has been visiting at El Paso.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., has returned to Los Angeles from a trip to San Francisco.

MISS JANET GERTRUDE LARKE, of Buffalo, N. Y., is spending the holidays with friends in Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT R. M. ROGERS, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Wadsworth, S. I., on Monday to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANTS W. WEIGEL and C. P. RUSS, 11th U. S. Inf., left Sackett's Harbor this week to enjoy a brief vacation.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Inf., of Fort Porter, left Buffalo on Tuesday on a short holiday visit.

CAPTAIN J. M. NORVELL, 12th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Sully, is visiting at 321 Larned st., Detroit, Mich.

ADJUTANT J. T. DICKMAN, 3d U. S. Cav., has returned to Fort Clark, Tex., from a pleasant visit to San Antonio.

LIEUTENANT G. J. GODFREY, 12th U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Fort Sully, is at 237 East 105th st., New York City.

LIEUTENANT W. E. AYER, 12th U. S. Inf., who has been abroad for some time past, is at 205 Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, Germany.

SURGEON W. G. SPENCER, U. S. A., who has been spending a pleasant leave at Nashville, Tenn., has returned to Fort Yates, Dak.

LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th U. S. Inf., East on leave from Fort Sully, is on a visit to relatives at 81 Court st., Utica, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT ERNEST HINDS, 2d U. S. Art., a recent arrival at Jackson Barracks, La., has taken charge of Quartermaster and Subsistence matters at that post.

Mrs. Wm. H. Beck and Master Paul Ward Beck, wife and son of Capt. Wm. H. Beck, 10th U. S. Cav., are visiting relatives and friends in Jacksonville, Illinois.

GENERAL SHERMAN is reported as present at the eighty-third annual banquet of the New England Society, held at Delmonico's, New York City, on the evening of Dec. 22. Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., was also present.

THE *Independence Belge* is responsible for the statement that President and Mrs. Cleveland will visit Europe soon after the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's term of office, and that they will remain for some time in Brussels.

LETTERS from Fort Apache state that Lieutenant Hughes, 10th U. S. Cavalry, had to creep over the shaking trestles of the bridge of the Little Colorado River in company with the mail driver, and drag the mail bags with them. Lieut. Hughes has just joined from a journey to Europe.

THE *Washington Herald*, referring to the recent staff appointments, says: "There is one thing which many deeply regret. There was a captain of the 3d Cavalry who was strongly pressed for the position of major and inspector-general. It is in no spirit of carping or fault-finding with the appointment that was made to say that there will be universal regret that this officer was not promoted. No one ever had such endorsements. They were enough to have placed him in the Cabinet in ordinary times. He who failed will make no complaint, nor will his chivalric loyalty to his friend who was promoted be lessened, but none the less do his friends regret that it was not done."

LIEUTENANT C. L. CORTHELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, spent the week at Hingham, Mass.

CAPTAIN J. H. CALEF, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Staten Island on Monday on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT F. S. HARLOW, 1st U. S. Artillery, is spending the holidays in New York City.

CAPTAIN P. H. RAY, U. S. A., has left Omaha on a few weeks' leave. He will return about Jan. 10.

CAPTAIN D. A. LYLE, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, was a visitor to Providence, R. I., this week.

QUARTERMASTER W. W. WOOD, 18th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Hays, Kansas, from a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT L. ORTHEIM, 3d U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, spent the week visiting friends in Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT J. T. THOMPSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Thompson, are visiting relatives at Newport, Ky.

CAPTAIN A. H. RUSSELL, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., will take up his residence in Boston in January, 1889.

LIEUTENANT T. B. MOTT, 1st U. S. Artillery, of the Artillery School, spent the week with friends at Leesburg, Va.

LIEUTENANT A. G. C. QUAY, 5th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., early in the week to spend the holidays with his parents.

CAPTAIN J. A. FESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Thursday from a Christmas visit to relatives.

CAPTAIN J. J. COCHRAN, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, rejoined at Ft. Adams, R. I., this week from a short visit to New York City.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately on leave in Philadelphia, was to start this week for his station, Fort Barrancas, Fla.

LIEUTENANT E. C. GALLUP, 5th U. S. Artillery, was expected to rejoin at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on Thursday from a week's vacation.

LIEUTENANT W. L. PITCHER, 8th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Niobrara, Neb., is visiting in the East and spent Christmas Day in New York.

GENERAL ROGER JONES, U. S. A., left Governor's Island early in the week for Old Point Comfort, Va., where it is hoped he will soon be restored to health.

MISS GENEVIEVE SANNO, daughter of Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, 7th U. S. Inf., was married, Dec. 23, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., to Mr. Walter Cook.

LIEUTENANT PETER LEABY, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Preble, paid a visit to Eastport, Me., this week and examined the military reservations at that point.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON and Capt. J. H. CALEF, 2d U. S. Artillery, have rejoined at Fort Wadsworth from their trip to New Orleans, and will spend the winter in New York Harbor.

Mrs. POWELL, wife of Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cavalry, contemplates spending a portion of the winter with friends in Stamford, Conn., where she has recently arrived, being located at 16 River street.

LIEUTENANT S. M. FOOTE, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been stopping at Old Point Comfort, Va., since his return from Europe, will report in a day or two for special duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

MR. FRANK O. DEWEY, of the firm of Gray, Dewey and Co., Bankers and Brokers, 8 Exchange place, Boston, who succeed Gray and Klous, is a son of the late Col. I. O. Dewey, Paymaster, U. S. Army, and was for ten years paymaster's clerk with his father.

THE many friends of the Hon. E. C. Garrett, late private, Co. G, 3d Infantry, will be pleased to learn that in the recent election that gentleman was elected to the Montana Legislature as a representative from Chateau and Cascade counties. Within the district of the representative-elect are the towns of Fort Benton, Sun River, and Great Falls; also the military reservation of Fort Shaw, where the new legislator was stationed during the greater part of his term as a soldier.

THE *Daily River Press*, referring to the marriage at Benton, Mont., Dec. 19, of Lieut. A. A. Cabanis, 20th U. S. Inf., to Miss Sophie Patterson, says: "The groom's party from Fort Assiniboine was composed of Mrs. Lieut. J. F. Huston, Mrs. Dr. La Garde, Mrs. Lillian J. Heron, Miss Lillia Otis, Miss Carrie Klefer, Mrs. J. S. Rogers, Mrs. F. S. Foltz, Lieut. O. J. Brown, 1st Cav.; Lieut. E. H. Webber, 20th Inf.; Lieut. M. J. Leishan, 20th Inf.; Lieut. H. A. Green, Adjutant, 20th Inf.; Lieut. J. S. Rogers, Q. M., 20th Inf.; Lieut. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav., and Lieut. J. D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav. The bride is as accomplished as she is beautiful, and by her amiable disposition and many graces of mind and person has endeared herself to a large circle of warm friends and acquaintances in Benton and vicinity. The groom, Lieut. Cabanis, is one of the most popular young officers at Fort Assiniboine. He has drawn one of the richest prizes in the lottery of marriage."

THE *Chicago Tribune* has a despatch from Washington, which says:

One of the most sensational incidents known at the White House for many a day occurred last week. Gen. Farnsworth, of New York, who was one of the President's closest friends and advisers when Grover Cleveland was Governor of New York, called at the Executive Mansion to urge the appointment of his friend, Capt. Bourke. The President is reported to have said: "Farnsworth, I'd like to make this appointment. I know Capt. Bourke is in every way worthy and competent, but I can't do it. There are certain reasons, which in no way reflect upon your friend Bourke, why I can't do it."

And here, according to reports which are of Army origin, Farnsworth lost his temper. Sore and disappointed at the failure of his old friend to grant him this favor, he hotly exclaimed: "Grover Cleveland, you can make this appointment if you want to. Guit your fooling and make it!" The President naturally resented the tone and language of his caller, whereupon Farnsworth, beside himself with anger, told the President to "go to hades," and turning on his heel rushed out the door and downstairs.

CAPTAIN H. H. ADAMS, 18th U. S. Inf., has arrived in the East, on an eight weeks' visit from Fort Glibson, I. T.

CAPTAIN F. E. PIERCE, 1st U. S. Inf., on leave from Benicia Barracks, Cal., is visiting friends at Minneapolis, Minn.

CAPTAIN LEOPOLD O. PARKER, 1st U. S. Infantry, who is "awaiting retirement," is spending the winter at Salem, Va.

CAPTAIN C. W. HOBBS, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Washington Barracks, is visiting friends at Germantown, Pa.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT passed through New York early in the week, registering as usual at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CAPTAIN C. S. SMITH, U. S. A., of the Ordnance Bureau, visited New York City this week on his way to Sandy Hook.

CAPTAIN P. H. RAY, U. S. A., of General Brooke's staff, is East from Omaha on leave, and will return to that city next week.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. L. PHILLIPS, 4th U. S. Artillery, arrived at Auburn, N. Y., early in the week on a short visit to friends.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MICHELER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was to leave Fort Elliott, Texas, this week to spend until early in February on leave.

CAPTAIN R. I. ESKRIDGE and Lieut. F. L. Dodge, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., this week from short leaves.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. Army, has accepted a position on the Executive Committee of the American Sabbath Union.

LIEUTENANT P. C. MARCH, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Sunday to spend Christmas week with relatives.

PROFESSOR THOS. J. LEE, whose death at Loxa, Ill., Nov. 28, we reported last week, was a brother of Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th U. S. Inf., now at Fort McDowell, Ariz.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. BECK, commandant of Fort Columbus, and Mrs. Beck spent Christmas day in Philadelphia, returning to New York on Wednesday.

GENERAL E. L. WHEELER kindly gave a lecture entitled "From Gettysburg to Appomattox," in New York last week, for the benefit of the deserving poor of the Seventeenth ward.

CAPTAIN ALFRED MORTON, 9th U. S. Inf., who has been visiting in Baltimore, Md., for the past few months, will shortly take charge of recruits for Arizona and then join his company at Fort Bowie.

MAJOR L. H. CARPENTER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, commandant of Fort Myer, Va., spent Christmas with friends at 710 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and was expected to rejoin his post the latter part of this week.

CAPTAIN J. S. LOUD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, who relinquishes duty at Detroit next week, will remain East until the latter part of April, when he will join his troop at Fort McKinney, Wyo., if it is then at that post.

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL WETHERILL, No. 1835 Delancey Place, Philadelphia, gave a reception last week for Miss Weir, whose engagement to Lieut. Charles S. Riché, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was recently announced.

GENERAL GEO. D. RUGGLES, U. S. Army, will bid good-bye to his friends in the East in a few days and start for San Francisco, to take charge of the A. G. O., Headquarters Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR FRANCIS WALLACE GREENWELL, K. C. B., in command of the British force at Suakin, served in the Griqualand expedition of 1875, and against the Kaffirs and Galkas in following years. He was also present at the battle of Clund, and was very favorably mentioned in despatches. More recently he served on Lord Wolseley's staff in the Tel el-Kebir campaign and again in the Nile expedition. He is 47 years old, a man of handsome presence, literary taste, and very popular in the service.

THE *Valentine Blade*, referring to the recent marriage at Fort Niobrara of Lieut. G. S. Bingham, 9th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Antoinette Lynch, daughter of Lieut. Edward Lynch, 8th U. S. Infantry, says: There were many costly and beautiful presents, among them a massive case of solid silver (sixty pieces) from General and Mrs. Bingham, parents of the groom, and a handsome piano from Lieut. and Mrs. Lynch. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Kautz, Col. and Mrs. Bryant, Major and Mrs. Cooney, Capt. and Mrs. Porter, Major and Mrs. Wells, Capt. and Mrs. Whitney, Major Wilhelm, Capt. Savage, Capt. Summerhayes, Lieut. and Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Lieut. and Mrs. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thacher, Lieuts. McBlain, Hutcheson, Krug, and Pettit, Messrs. C. H. Cornell, A. E. Thacher, and Arthur Thacher, Jr.

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the death of Professor Thomas J. Lee, reported last week, writes: After his resignation in 1869 he devoted himself mainly to literary and educational pursuits. About twenty years ago he founded Lee's Academy at the village of Loxa, Ill., which was in successful operation at the time of his death. He was a man of the most genial, sympathetic, and generous disposition, devotedly attached to, and beloved by, the many friends within the extended circle of his acquaintance. He warmly cherished the associations of his cadet and Army life. When a cadet he wrote the poem, "He Sleeps Alone," which was afterwards published, I believe, in "The West Point Scrap Book." He kept the original order of the assignment of his class of '67, and when he noted the death of Gen. Anderson, of Georgia, a shadow of gloomy foreboding passed over his face as he said, "Who will be the next?" Ere a year had gone by the summons came to him. The good work of his life shows that he was fully prepared for the march "through the valley of the shadow."

LIEUT. J. H. GIFFORD, 2d U. S. Art., is visiting friends in Baltimore, Md.

LIEUT. G. S. BINGHAM, 9th U. S. Cav., and bride are visiting relatives in Chicago.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and his bride arrived at Birmingham, Eng., on Christmas eve.

CAPT. A. A. DE LOFFRE, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Ryan, St. Paul, returning to Ft. Totten, Dak., from leave.

LIEUTENANT W. P. EDGERTON, 2d U. S. Art., lately on quartermaster duty at Hot Springs, Ark., has joined his battery at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

CAPT. W. E. DOUGHERTY, 1st U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Gaston from a trip to San Francisco, where he was called as a witness in the case of Lieut. Roach.

GEN. J. P. HAWKINS, U. S. A., has arrived in San Francisco, from the East, for duty on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding Division of the Pacific.

LIEUT. A. McC. GUARD, 19th U. S. Inf., a recent guest at the Windsor, Washington, D. C., has had his leave extended, and will remain East for several weeks longer.

OFFICERS of our Army who have visited England recently will be sorry to learn that Gen. Sir Archibald Alison retires with this month from the command at Aldershot.

MAJOR ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A., retired, is chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Navy, in connection with the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration.

LIEUT. A. D. ANDREWS, 5th U. S. Art., and Mrs. Andrews, of Governor's Island, are expected in Washington early in the week on a short visit to Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield.

MISS MAMIE R. BECK, daughter of Capt. Wm. H. Beck, U. S. A., arrived in Lincoln, Ill., on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. R. B. Lathan, in time to be a guest of the Cullom-Hardie wedding in Springfield. She will spend the winter visiting friends in Illinois.

LIEUT. H. L. BATEMAN, 10th U. S. Inf., according to the *Kansas City Times*, has not yet returned to Ft. Crawford, and is carried on as absent without leave. Letters received from Bellefontaine, O., says that his family does not know of his whereabouts.

MISS MARY O'CONNELL, daughter of Captain and Mrs. O'Connell, U. S. A., is home from New York, where she has been attending school, and will spend the holidays at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. James Le Boutillier, on East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT ABBOT recently read a paper before the Loyal Legion in Chicago in which he sought to prove that in the late war the negro troops were in all particulars superior to white soldiers. He said the negro troops would have ended the war much quicker, if they had been in the ranks in the beginning.—*Alta California*.

MISS OLIVE OGLESBY, daughter of Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, is to be married at the Governor's mansion, Dec. 27, to a Mr. Snider, of Kansas City. Miss Lottie Gillett and Mr. Hiram Keyes, sister and son of Mrs. Gov. Oglesby, of Springfield, have been visiting Miss Mamie Beck, daughter of Capt. Beck, U. S. A., at Fort Lincoln.

THE *Berkeley (Cal.) Herald* says: "Gen. B. H. Grierson, U. S. A., commanding Dept. of Arizona, made a visit to Berkeley Dec. 19. He was the guest of Capt. Morrison. Gen. Grierson is one of the best managers of Indian affairs in the Service. He and Capt. Morrison have been intimately associated in frontier service during the last 21 years."

THE body of Gen. John A. Logan was on Wednesday removed from the Hutchinson vault in the Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, where it was placed two years ago, to the new Logan Chapel in the National Soldiers' Home Cemetery. Among those present at the removal were John A. Logan, Jr., and his wife and Major and Mrs. Wm. Tucker. The transfer was made without ceremony, and as the little company were ready to leave the cemetery John A. Logan, Jr., in a few words thanked the guard of the 3d U. S. Artillery for their watchfulness and fidelity, and pinned on the breast of each a gold medallion bearing Gen. Logan's head in bas relief on one side and an inscription on the other, hanging from a bar bearing the word "Fidelity."

LORD CHAS. BERKEFORD met with rather a serious accident on Sunday, Dec. 9, being thrown from his horse, falling on his head. After the blood and dirt had been washed from his face he soon picked himself up, and after a day or two in the country was able to attend to his Parliamentary duties, and on Thursday evening made an exhaustive speech in the House of Commons on the navy estimates. Rear Admiral Sir Geo. Tryon, K. C. B., admiral superintendent of Naval Reserves, the day before met with a serious accident, while staying with his brother-in-law, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, at Grimsthorpe Castle, Lincolnshire. In descending by way of the staircase from an old part of the castle he slipped and fell down the stairs, breaking his left arm and otherwise injuring himself.

THE *Pioneer Press* of Dec. 23 publishes a very good likeness of Gen. Thos. H. Ruger, U. S. A., and a sketch of his military career and distinguished services. In concluding the *Press* says: "Gen. Ruger, considering the battles, sieges, fortunes he has passed, is finely preserved. Endowed with a strong constitution and possessing temperate habits, he has fostered the forces which were nature's gift, and now, at the age of 65, is in the vigor of manhood and the maturity of his powers. The face is one of considerable boldness and frankness, and gives the observer the impression of strength and reserve power; the head is large, the brow broad and high, the perceptive and reflective very large; the eye is full and bright and looks straight at you. He is a very courteous and modest man, who never indulges in display, and always shuns public mention. A soldier of high character and attainments, he will be a worthy representative, if called in the future to command the Army."

THE retirement from active service of Maj. Chas. J. Dickey, 8th U. S. Inf., causes the following promotions in the infantry arm: Capt. E. R. Kellogg, 18th, to major 8th; 1st Lieut. R. F. Bates, 18th (of Gen. Ruger's staff), to captain, and 2d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th, to 1st lieutenant.

THE officers attached to the Washington Barracks gave a Christmas hop to the children of the garrison on Friday night. The regimental band was in attendance, and for three hours the little ones enjoyed themselves in the most approved manner. A light supper was served, and at 9 o'clock the little tots were bundled off to bed.

GEN. STEWART VAN VLIET gave a progressive entertainment last Saturday night to some of his old Army and Navy friends. Among those present were Admiral Franklin, Commo. Harmony, Surg. Gen. Brown, Gen. Card, Palmer, Rucker and Bidle, and Mr. Frank Hatton, ex-Postmaster General. The prize, valued at \$20, was won by Admiral Franklin. Gen. Van Vliet spent Christmas at Shrewsbury, N. J., with the family of his son Dr. Van Vliet.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department during the present week: 1st Lt. James E. Sawyer, A. D. C., 5th Art.; 1st Lt. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William C. Brown, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. W. J. Pardee, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art.; Prof. W. M. Postlethwaite, Mil. Acad.; Captain S. M. Mills, 5th Art.; Captain James E. Pilcher, Med. Dept.; Major D. P. Heap, Engineers, and 2d Lieut. T. B. Mott, 1st Art.

A PARIS letter to the London World says: "The forthcoming divorce of Gen. Boulanger is scarcely news, because everybody knew that it would come sooner or later. The General is decidedly pleased to think that he will be freed at no distant date, and if things go well with him at the elections next spring his dream is to marry the sporting Duchesse d'Uzès, with whom he has been very thick since the conclusion of his pact with the Comte de Paris. The Duchesse, it will be remembered, belongs, by descent on the feminine side, to the Cliequot family, noblesse de champagne. If the General can manage to realize this dream at the same time that he becomes President, Consul or Dictator of France the joke will be complete and ineffable."

THE Vancouver Independent of Dec. 19 says: Maj. Muhlenberg has come to Fort Klamath to pay off the 14th. The hop given Thursday at the garden room, by Maj. and Mrs. Tully McCrea, was very pleasant and highly enjoyed. Dr. Waters and wife have left for Arizona, to be gone several weeks on a visit to their daughter. Maj. Wilcox also left for California. The club german to be given Friday night is looked forward to with much anticipation, as one of the grand affairs of the season. Lieut. Frank Taylor is just taking in the honors while at Fort Leavenworth. He is now post adjutant, post treasurer and recruiting officer, and is looking for special details for other services.

LIEUTENANT C. JO. ALLIBONE, U. S. N., arrived in New York early in the week from Aspirwall.

MRS. FRIGER, wife of Admiral John L. Febiger, U. S. N., has issued cards for a ladies' luncheon Jan. 3.

LIEUTENANT C. W. RUSCHENBERGER, U. S. N., was married, Dec. 15, at Stafford, Pa., to Miss Katharine Wentworth.

LIEUTENANT T. E. DE W. VERDER, U. S. NAVY, registered at the Everett House, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. J. BRICE, U. S. N., registered at the Alchemar Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

MAJOR A. S. NICHOLSON, Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, has returned to Washington from an official inspection visit to Norfolk, Va.

REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, according to the newspapers, will be retired for age next month. As a matter of fact his retirement will not take place until March 25, 1889.

MRS. WILKINSON, wife of Ensign Ernest Wilkinson, U. S. N., presented her husband with a fine son on Sunday morning. Mr. Wilkinson is on duty at the Naval Academy.

LIEUTENANT SEATON SCHROEDER, U. S. N., commanding the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*, ran over from Philadelphia early in the week, to spend Christmas with his family.

VICE ADMIRAL G. W. WATSON, R. N., has been granted leave until the early part of January to proceed to Bermuda (via New York) to meet Vice Admiral Lyons in the *Bellerophon*.

MR. JOHN CASSIN, of the Navy Department, known all over the Navy as "Commodore," has just recovered from a serious attack of diphtheria, which has kept him at his home for the past two months.

A LARGE number of the Naval Cadets from the Academy are in Washington, and the future young admirals have been having a most enjoyable time attending the many little entertainments given in their honor.

A SOCIETY correspondent writes: "The Duchess of Marlborough feels keenly the death of her father, Commo. Cicero Price, U. S. N., and has given up all thoughts of society. By her most recent photograph the Duchess of Marlborough seems to have regained that slender form which marked her as Lily Price."

A NEW book similar to *Fag Ends*, the amusing illustrated brochure descriptive of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, is shortly to be issued by the Patentee Publishing Company of Washington. The book is illustrated by clever pen and ink sketches by Mr. G. F. Gibbs, son of the late Medical Inspector B. F. Gibbs of the Navy.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. Navy, is President of the Metropolitan Club in Washington, and on Christmas day received a very unique and handsome present from Mr. Lake, steward of the club. It was in the shape of a sailing ship, built of runcat, with national colors and the union jack floating from the masthead. The deck was laden with candied fruit of all kinds.

MRS. CROSBY, wife of Commodore Pierce Crosby, U. S. N., gives a large tea at her residence in Washington Jan. 4.

COMMODORE JOHN G. WALKER, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who has been in New York on official business, returned to his post of duty on Monday.

PAYMASTER GEORGE A. DEERING, U. S. NAVY, who was recently detached from the storeship *Monongahela* at the Mare Island Navy-yard, arrived in Washington in time to eat his Christmas dinner with his family.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department during the week ending Dec. 27: Captain E. M. Ramsay, Lieut. L. C. Logan, Asst. Engineer Thomas W. Kinkaid, Paymr. Henry C. Machette, Lieut.-Comdr. Henry E. Nichols, Chaplain John J. Kane and Ensign Thomas W. Ryan.

LAST week we briefly referred to the marriage at Baltimore, Dec. 22, of Ensign E. A. Anderson, U. S. Navy, to Miss Mertie Mosely Lorain, daughter of the late Major L. Lorain, U. S. Army. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's mother. Among those present were Miss Etta Buchanan, Major James E. Post, U. S. A., Lieut. and Mrs. M. Wood, Harry McD. Lorain, C. D. Lorain, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Lorain, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Carrie Marrow, and Miss Myrick, of Fort McHenry.

CAPTAIN LEONARD G. SHEPPARD and Captain Michael Healy, of the United States Revenue Marine arrived in this city Dec. 23, from San Francisco, en route to Washington. These officers have been ordered to appear at Department headquarters for the purpose of giving their views to the Board lately convened to investigate the alleged outrages in Alaskan territory—Capt. Sheppard, the *Rush*; Capt. Healy, the *Bear*. No two officers in the United States are better posted on the condition of Alaska.

A GRAND ball was given by His Majesty of Hawaii at Iolani Palace, Honolulu, Nov. 19, in honor of Rear Admiral C. F. Heneage, R. N. Among those attending were Geo. W. Merrill, U. S. Minister resident, with Mrs. Merrill; J. H. Putnam, U. S. Consul-General, with Mrs. Putnam; the U. S. Vice Consul, F. P. Hastings, and Mrs. Hastings; Commander Hookin and officers of H. B. M. flagship *Swiftsure*; Captain Graham and officers of the U. S. S. *Alert*; Captain Nichols and officers of H. B. M. S. *Cormorant*; Captain Acland, commander-elect of H. B. M. S. *Hyacinth*. The opening set of dances was composed as follows: His Majesty and Mrs. Wodehouse with Admiral Heneage and Mrs. Merrill on the heads, and Prince Kawanakao and Mrs. Capt. Graham with Prince Kalaniana'ole and Mrs. J. W. Robertson on the sides.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE War Department has been informed of the death of Major Henry Clayton, Pay Department, which occurred at Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 26. Heart failure was the cause of death. He was a native of Delaware and during the War served as 1st Lieutenant, Parnell's Legion, Md. Cav.; July 28, 1866, he was appointed Captain, 19th Infantry, and transferred to the 17th Infantry July 5, 1870, having, meanwhile, been carried for some months on the list of unassigned. He resigned Dec. 31, 1872, and entered the Service again as Major, Paymaster, Sept. 7, 1882.

COLONEL CHARLES ROBERT COSTER, a gentleman well known in military circles in New York City, died suddenly, Sunday, Dec. 23, of heart disease. He was born in New York, and when the war broke out belonged to the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He went with the regiment to Washington, and May 14, 1861, was appointed 1st Lieutenant 12th U. S. Inf., and in August, 1863, was promoted captain. He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and was severely wounded at Gaines's Mills. In October, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 134th New York Volunteers, and served with distinguished gallantry until November, 1863, when he resigned from the volunteers, and shortly afterwards from the Regular Army, owing to the urgency of his private affairs. Since the war he served afterwards, with great efficiency, in New York as Collector of Internal Revenue and U. S. Pension Agent. He leaves a widow and four children, and Capt. John H. Coster, U. S. Army, retired, is his brother. The funeral took place on Wednesday under the auspices of George Washington Post, G. A. R., of which he was a member. Among those who attended the funeral were Generals F. T. Locke, Henry E. Davies, Martin T. McMahon, A. T. Webb, Franz Sigel, Captain Rand, Colonels R. F. O'Beirne, Henry C. Lockwood, Truesdell, Marshall, Gen. Charles Graham, Major A. L. Burnet, Colonels Corlies, Henry Haight, H. W. Weeks and H. D. Hull, and Capt. Moore.

MRS. ELIZA OTIS GILMORE, mother of Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., died at Glencoe, Ill., Dec. 14. The Chicago *Advance*, referring to the sad event, says: "She had just passed her eighty-fourth birthday. 'Glorious God! Do everything in exactly thine own way; not in mine!' had been the characteristic and pervading thought and desire of her life, as expressed by the words spoken by her a few moments before her death. She had greatly desired to see her son Otis once more. Just then he was transferred from the command of the Pacific to that of the Atlantic, and on his way across the continent he spent a week with his mother. Her son Charles, who had been spending a short time in the South, she longed to have reach home before her departure, and he arrived half an hour before her end, just in time for her last word and look of greeting and of parting. It was in a rural town in Maine that her main life-work was done. Though twice married, the greater part of her life was spent in widowhood. As to the sacred and persistent heroism of her life her sons, whom she reared and trained and imbued with her own spirit, are her witnesses."

COLONEL G. T. M. DAVIS, for years a well known resident of New York City, died Dec. 20 in his 79th year. He was born at Malta while his father held

the position of Consul-General to the Barbary Islands. When the Mexican War broke out he was living in Illinois and joined Hardin's Regiment of Volunteers, was Aide-de-Camp to Generals Shields and Quitman, and distinguished himself at Chapultepec and at the capture of the City of Mexico. At the close of the war Col. Davis was appointed Chief Clerk of the War Department. Subsequently he removed to New York and engaged in business, but retired about 10 years ago.

GENERAL LOUIS MELIKOFF, the distinguished Russian commander, is dead at the age of 64. He was a colonel in the Crimean war, was present at the capture of Kars, and was made commandant of that city, with the rank of general. When war was declared between Russia and Turkey, he was appointed Adjutant-General to the Grand Duke Michael, Russian Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He was regarded as one of the most brilliant officers in the Russian service.

FUNERAL services over the remains of the late Col. R. S. La Motte, 13th U. S. Inf., took place at the New Jerusalem Church, Wilmington, Delaware, on Wednesday, after which the interment was made at the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery.

COLONEL JAMES F. CASEY, brother-in-law to the late General Grant, died Dec. 22 at his residence in Georgetown, D. C., of paralysis. He married a sister of Mrs. Grant. Colonel Fred Grant attended the funeral.

MRS. KATE HASTINGS ECKERSON, wife of Mr. R. I. Eckerson, died at Washington, Dec. 19. The bereaved husband is a son of Col. T. H. Eckerson, U. S. Army, retired.

MRS. MARY E. STAMPER, mother of Lieut. W. Y. Stamper, 21st Inf., died at the Richmond, Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1888, in her 72d year.

MRS. CLARISSA NISBET GREEN, wife of Lieut.-Col. John Green, 2d U. S. Cav., died at Philadelphia, Dec. 17.

A NEW MILITARY ORDER.

THE bill to incorporate "The Military Order of America," introduced in the House of Representatives by Gen. Jos. Wheeler (by request) and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia names 43 corporators. Thirty-seven of these are well-known citizens of the District of Columbia, 1 of Maine, 1 of New York, 2 of Maryland, 1 of Tennessee, and 1 commanding the United States troops at Denver, Col. Thirty-eight are Union soldiers and 5 ex-Confederates. Thirty-five are members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and many are members of the "Loyal Legion." Eleven served as "privates" during the "war of the rebellion," and every rank in the Army from sergeant to major-general is represented in the other 32. The incorporators named in the bill are: Wm. H. Mills, Royal E. Whitman, A. W. Harris, Marcus J. Wright, Wm. P. Davis, Albert Ordway, Richard C. DuBois, George B. Cowlam, Frank E. Brownell, A. F. McMillan, J. W. McMillan, D. W. Bliss, P. H. Allabach, T. G. Morrow, Henry N. Gassaway, George O. Rose, W. W. Fleming, C. V. Haskell, Felix A. Reeve, Thomas B. Sanders, Albion B. Jameson, Wm. P. Huxford, Wm. G. Moore, James Albert Clark, Samuel Wilson, Geo. W. Rich, Wm. S. Rosecrans, DeWitt C. Sprague, Edwin C. Truell, Geo. K. Brady, Isaac Thornton, James R. O'Beirne, E. H. Klemroth, E. W. Mills, John A. Judson, J. F. Hartigan, Arthur Hendricks, Duff Green Reed, D. W. Harrington, Jas. A. Bates, John L. Heupel, James B. Coit, and A. H. Sperry. The bill provides:

Sec. 2. That in view of the great truths, that Almighty God, the ruler of nations, has cemented the United States of America in the blood of more than a hundred battles, made of enemies in war friends in peace, and that all the participants in the late war of the rebellion will soon be mustered on the far shores of the infinite, the object, purposes, and powers of said corporation shall be, and the same are hereby, limited to the erection and provision of a memorial building at the National Capital that shall be a suitable monument to the valor, patriotism, and fidelity of the American soldier and sailor since the days of George Washington, and the establishment therein of a war museum and library; to perfect the fraternization of Appomattox, perpetuate the memories of the heroic dead, strengthen the renewed bonds of union between the States, to educate our children so as to forever insure the nation from the perils of another civil war, from any cause, and purposes fraternal, charitable, loyal, and historical, in no sense partisan; and for the purposes aforesaid the said corporation shall have power to take, hold, use, and enjoy all such real and personal property, endowments, and contributions, whether by devise, gift, or otherwise, as may be appropriate for the establishment, maintenance, and success of said institution; and also to acquire, take, hold, use, occupy, manage, and own, either in fee simple or by lease or otherwise, real estate in the District of Columbia or any of the United States or Territories, to be used, held, occupied, and enjoyed for the purposes aforesaid, and for the proper and necessary officers, members, employees, and agents of such corporation: *Provided*, That the property, whether real or personal, owned by the said corporation and used exclusively for the charitable purposes of the said organization, shall be exempt from taxation.

THE Military Order of the Loyal Legion is an association of gentlemen who served as officers of the Army or Navy, during the War of the Rebellion, and whose honorable record and personal character are vouched for. It is an organization which has never been charged with, and never suspected of, political partisanship, and a fine is imposed for the offence of introducing the subject of politics at its meetings. Every President of the United States, elected since the establishment of the Order in 1865, has been a member of it, with one exception. The President-elect, General Harrison, is also a member, and two of the candidates for the Presidency, not elected, General McClellan and General Hancock, were members. The Order numbers nearly 6,000 members, scattered all over the United States. At the head of local commanderies are—Gen. Sherman, Ohio; Gen. Schofield, New York; General Gregg, Pennsylvania; General Griffin, Massachusetts; Senator Manderson, D. of Columbia; General Clitz, Michigan; General Sibley, Minnesota, and other soldiers of national reputation. General Grant, General Sheridan, General Hancock, and Admiral Farragut each held the office of Commander at the time of his death. The objects of the Order are social intercourse, mutual help among its members, and the preservation of war history. It is self-perpetuating, the eldest male representative taking the place of a deceased companion.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR E. J. SPAULDING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In a service of many years we have never known of a more sudden and distressing bereavement to occur at a military post than in the accidental and instantaneous death on Dec. 10 near Fort McDowell, A. T., of our late commanding officer, Major Edward J. Spaulding, 4th Cavalry.

The details are briefly these: On Monday morning, Dec. 10, Major Spaulding, accompanied by another officer, started on a hunt in a small boat down the Verde and Salt rivers. After spending the greater part of the day with the usual pleasures and incidents of such a trip, a projecting log temporarily interrupted the progress of the boat and partially submerged it. Both officers stepped into the water, which was about two feet deep, and as Maj. Spaulding was attempting to remove his gun from the boat, the piece was accidentally discharged, the full charge of one barrel entering his body on the left side. He exclaimed: "I'm shot! I'm dead!" and instantly expired.

The grief consequent upon this deplorable tragedy was intensified by the circumstance that the wives of the two officers, in carrying out a plan for a happy surprise to their husbands, had gone to the town of Tiemepe expecting to meet them there upon the termination of the day's hunt, and all return to the post next day. Until nightfall the ladies eagerly waited and watched for their husband's coming, unconscious until the dawn of next day, that one would never come!

The fatal accident occurred at 3.30 p. m. about 12 miles from the post. The body was brought in at midnight, and on Dec. 13 funeral services were held by the Rev. Magill, of Phoenix. On Friday, Dec. 14, full military honors were rendered and the bereaved widow left her Army home forever, taking the remains of her husband to Santa Barbara, Cal., for burial, being accompanied by Major H. E. Noyes, 4th Cav., a devoted friend and comrade of the deceased.

Major Spaulding's military service covers a period of more than 31 years. He was an active and meritorious participant in the most thrilling events of our country's history—the late war—at one time being a prisoner in Libby Prison. He filled the measure of every duty, and honored the many positions of high trust he was called to occupy. It is an honored admonition, "Speak only good of the dead," but it can be said in strictest truth by all who knew him as an officer and a man that Major Spaulding had the happy combination of the noblest virtues with the fewest possible faults. Prudent in conduct, temperate in language and habits, thoughtful and considerate towards those under his command, genial and hospitable to all, we lament the untimely loss of such a man, one who in his useful life was a model officer, a devoted comrade, and a dear friend. His home life was a continued sunshine of happiness, and the cheer of his household gave a delightful welcome to every guest. Feeling the terrible shock of his sudden death, seeing the tears of sorrow course down the cheeks of officers, soldiers and citizens, and beholding the unutterable anguish of the grief-stricken widow, one could but strangely wonder at this cruel decree of fate, this inscrutable and mysterious dispensation of Providence.

Others may come and go; the months and years roll by, but so long as memory shall last we shall cherish with tender affection the fond remembrance of the noble and the exemplary virtues of our departed comrade.

L.

THE NAVY AND THE REVENUE MARINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Secretary of the Navy in his annual report recommends that the surplus graduates of the U. S. Naval Academy, and for whom no vacancies in the Naval Service exist, be appointed to fill vacancies in the lowest grades of the Revenue Marine Service. This is wise, inasmuch as every cadet graduated from the Naval Institution costs the Government just \$15,000. How long the Treasury Department will continue its naval school is a question apparently not to be solved at the present day. Why make it necessary for the people to support two institutions of the same nature and founded to meet the same ends when there are scores of trained young men annually discharged from the Naval Service solely for the want of vacancies; young men who have served during the best years of their lives in attaining a profession fitting them only for a seafaring occupation.

The Revenue Marine Service, in view of the character of its cruising grounds, affords vast facilities for learning the dangerous localities so numerous on our coast, its various inlets, bays, harbors, and the many natural by-ways that lead to our great cities. During our civil war paid pilots were again and again employed on our men-of-war, our officers not being over familiar with the inlets into which it was often necessary to retreat, owing to stress of weather or duress of enemy. In no other branch of the Government service can the all important duty of pilotage be so well attained as in the Revenue Marine.

LIEUTENANT.

A NATURALIZED AMERICAN PROTESTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the JOURNAL of Nov. 24 "A Native" discusses the question why there are so few Americans in the United States Navy. Looking back to the time when the United States Navy consisted of but a few ships, I find that comparing men and ships there are more natives in the Navy now than then. As I was born in Norway I belong to the class of soft foreigners that did not happen to come to this country a century ago, and consequently are not natives. Still, it did not agree with my feelings to be mentioned as soft in a public paper. I do not deny that foreigners as a rule are "by a certain class of people" looked upon as soft. They are also generally called "Dutchies" by the same class, no matter of what nationality they may be. I am no booster, but it is a well established historical fact that the Norwegians discovered America before Columbus thought of it. Another fact equally well established is that the Normans conquered the Saxons. Where did the Normans come from but from Normandy? What were they before they settled in Normandy but Norwegians? Vikings as they were

called; pirates if you like. A very soft race of people are produced in that country!

Why do foreigners come here? For several reasons. Why did Mr. "Native's" forefathers come here? I am sure Europe was not so overcrowded then as it is now, and there is still plenty of room for good men in this country. She is but young yet. What will she be 500 years hence, when perhaps my offspring will be able to call themselves natives?

A NATURALIZED NATIVE.

MARE ISLAND, Dec. 15, 1888.

COLLEGIANS AND THE ACADEMICIANS.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 24, 1888.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your correspondent from the Naval Academy has the following in his letter, published in your issue of Dec. 15:

Notwithstanding the fact that the St. John's College students have, through their president, tendered a letter of apology to the battalion, they still continue to make insulting remarks in an underhand way, through the "Collegian," a college paper, and have sent to one of the foot ball team a copy of the "Reformer," a small illustrated sheet, which was designed for running down the Academy.

Your correspondent is mistaken. In the first place, the St. John's College students "never tendered to the battalion, directly or indirectly, through their president, a letter of apology. They had done nothing for which to apologize. After the affair of the cadets trying to rush some of the college students had been published in various papers, the president of the college wrote a note to the superintendent regretting that publicity, and thereby prominence, had been given to what was after all unworthy the emphasis put upon it. He expressed regret that such an affair had occurred and trusted that it would not disturb the pleasant relations existing between the two institutions. To this he received a reply from the superintendent couched in equally courteous terms. So much for the letter of apology. As for the statement that "they still continue to make insulting remarks in an underhand way through the 'Collegian,' a college paper," it is in keeping with the other portions of the paragraph quoted. There is nothing insulting in the account of the game or of the disturbance as given by the "Collegian;" it may be ex parte in its views of the latter, but I do not think a single cadet will call it insulting.

As to its being done in "an underhand way," every one knows that the "Collegian" is a monthly paper published by certain students of the college whose names are published with it. Referring to the "Reformer," it is possible that one of the foot ball team may have received a copy of it, but if he did not laugh at the caricature of a big cadet standing over a small college boy and saying, "Don't you want to fight," then the cadet's sense of the ridiculous is less than it is thought to be. The "Reformer" is a sheet of letter paper illustrated with pen and ink sketches by a young freshman, not fifteen years old, who would feel much flattered and certainly surprised at the information that its weekly and weakly issue "was designed for running down the Academy." Barring that single caricature, there has never appeared in the "Reformer" any reference to the Academy or anyone therein.

REVERDY.

APOTHECARIES FOR THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

APOTHECARIES of the U. S. Navy receive \$60 per month, are rated as petty officers and are more or less obliged to associate with the ship's company, while in the French Navy, for instance, apothecaries (pharmaciers) are rated warrant officers of first and second class. The consequence is that men holding diplomas from pharmaceutical and medical colleges, and who are unaware of how they would be ranked, entered the Naval Service, will not remain. Thus ships only carrying one surgeon are at times placed in great danger through having incompetent men as apothecaries. No person should be appointed an apothecary in the Navy who has not been examined and qualified by a board of medical officers, designated by the Secretary of the Navy.

J. R. W.

FOR SECRETARY OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DEAR SIR: Since suggestions are in order as to a successor to the Secretary of War, why not have for the place the one armed veteran soldier of Gettysburg fame, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin. No man is more loyal to his party than he, and none did harder and more honest work than he for the success of that party at this last election. As commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, he so endeared himself to all his comrades that his presence alone at any of their camp fires was the unfailing signal for outbursts of enthusiasm. He loves the Army with all his heart, is courteous, affable and approachable to all. He would simply make a boss Secretary of War.

CAPINERA.

BRANDING SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Dec. 15 is a statement of Gen. Merritt in which he believes in "marking men as evidence of their belonging to the Army and as a precaution against desertion." Now, I wonder if Gen. Merritt thinks intelligent men would submit to such an outrage? No, general, you can't do it. Were the officers of the Army and Navy to exercise more judgment in enlisting men there would be more contentment in the Service and fewer desertions.

SOLDIER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1888.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE ALMIGHTY RATION.

DECEMBER 22.

The recommendation that stoppages by sentence of G. O. M. be paid to company fund accounts is one of the most sensible suggestions heard of in some time. It would be a boon to some companies. Our rations, such as they are, are liberal as to quantity but not as to quality. How is it that vegetables are

not allowed, potatoes especially? How some of the companies subsist that are stationed where they cannot have gardens I cannot imagine. Give us less pork, more beef and something for supper and we will be correspondingly happy. We have plenty of vegetables here and lots of fresh pork, but to our provident situation and own energy that we owe it. Many companies and troops otherwise situated are not so fortunate. It is a well known fact throughout the Service that many a man goes to bed hungry, and that there are many who spend most of their pay for something to eat. These things should not be.

1ST SERGEANT.

QUARTERS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the construction of two houses for the accommodation of officers on duty at the Naval Academy. Commander Sampson, superintendent of the Naval Academy, in his letter to the Secretary on this subject states that during the past year fourteen young married officers, besides four married assistant professors, have been obliged to provide their own quarters in the city of Annapolis. "The quarters provided by the Government are assigned to the officers and professors according to rank as far as they will go. As a consequence the younger officers who receive the least pay, and are least prepared to bear the additional expense of house rent, are obliged to do so. This has the effect of producing a practical difference in the pay of officers to the disadvantage of the juniors, which the law does not contemplate. It has also frequently happened that young officers exceptionally fitted for duty at the Academy have declined it because they were not able to live here without quarters. There are now two apartment houses within the grounds, each of which accommodates eight small families. If two more similar ones are furnished I think they would be sufficient. The cost would be about \$15,000 each."

LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY-YARD.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by Secretary Whitney to inquire into and report upon needed improvements at the League Island Navy-yard, with their recommendations, has been forwarded to Washington. They estimate the cost for the various improvements at about \$400,000. The report recommends the concentration on the eastern part of the island of the operating plant. The contemplated improvements include not only the retention of all the present structures, but the erection of new buildings and the construction of a new basin running 1,300 feet back from the Delaware, and to be 600 feet in width. The basin would hold 8 ships, and if necessary could accommodate 24. It includes also the addition of three wings to the building east of the proposed basin, making the building in the form of a hollow square, and to be known as the Construction Department.

Two similar buildings are to be erected to be used by the Department of Ordnance and Equipment and the Department of Steam Engineering. As a foundry for all the departments the present iron-plating shop could be utilized. The dry dock would be in the line of the three principal buildings, not in front of the machine shop, as was first suggested. A smaller dock would be erected on the west side of this, and altogether six wharves would be built on the Delaware front, embracing two large erection slips and the inlet to the basin. This arrangement will bring the entire operating plant into the smallest possible space, thereby avoiding delays and confusion. Another feature of this arrangement is that the necessity for a sea wall around the entire island would be avoided and in its place one on the Delaware front only would be sufficient.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

FEEBLE POLICE AND FEEBLE CROWD.

The riot at Birmingham, United States, during which the Sheriff turned a Gatling gun on the mob, is sure to be used to paint a moral over here. "See," it will be said, "with what extraordinary moderation Sir Charles Warren's 'mob' were quelled, when in America a man in his position would as soon turn a Gatling gun on the people as look at them!" But the fallacy in this comparison is that in London "the mob" itself never fired on the police, whereas at Birmingham, United States, "the firing continued from both sides for from 15 minutes to half an hour." The moderation of our police may be wonderful to a stranger, but then so also is that of our crowds. There was a good illustration of this on Bloody Sunday. "What a feeble police!" said an American; "in our country they would have fired on the crowd long ago." "What a feeble crowd!" said a Frenchman; "in our country they would have fired on the police long ago."

[This is all very well, but the Birmingham Sheriff did not turn a Gatling on the mob, though he did give them some lively firing.]

SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PA.

The Inquirer says:

Major John V. Furey, commandant of the Schuylkill Arsenal, made arrangements to provide a merry Christmas for the 900 and odd operatives now on the roll. In the course of a recent conversation Major Furey said his great Government clothing factory was working at full time right along and that his operatives received fair wages for their work. The museum of the arsenal is still undergoing transformation, and is not yet open to visitors. Major Furey has made many additions, and has recently draped about the ceiling the headquarter flags of all the Army corps engaged in the late rebellion. His collection of uniforms is now as complete as is possible, and the major only fears that if Congress passes the bill creating a national Army and Navy Museum this interesting collection will be removed to Washington.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THERE was an unusual display of activity at the Presidio, Dec. 20, owing to the fact that Gen. Miles, in company with Gen. W. H. Diamond, N. G. C., reviewed and inspected the troops. Quite a large assemblage witnessed the drill. Gen. Miles was much pleased and complimented the officers and men on their efficiency.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 31, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 21, 1888.

Published report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice, showing the classification and figure of merit in target practice of the troops, companies, regiments and posts in the Dept. of Texas at the close of the practice season in the target year of 1888.

By command of Brigadier General Stanley:
J. P. MARTIN, A. A. G.

The Inspector says: "The individual figure of merit is 106.53, the per cent. of score in skirmish firing is 39.05, the general figure of merit is 72.19; last year they were respectively 99.52, 39.97, and 69.90. A notable increase, indicating interest and industry in target practice."

Pistol practice seems to have been well carried out. Commanding officer, Troop F, 3d Cav., reports that Aug. 23 the troop made 69.24 per cent. of the possible score, firing at A targets; and on the last two days practice was held at D targets; and the troop made 70.00 and 70.25 per cent. respectively; on these two days five shots were fired on a walk and five on a gallop—distance both days ranging from five yards to over twenty yards. Some of the best scores were made under what would have been two months previous the most difficult circumstances.

G. O. 33, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Dec. 27, 1888.

Major Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Artillery, is hereby designated to perform, in addition to his present staff duties, those of Chief Signal Officer of the Division, and 1st Lieut. George N. Chase, 4th Infantry, A. D. C., those of Engineer Officer of the Division.

By command of Major General Howard:
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 10, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Dec. 19, 1888.

Officers returning to their proper stations from leave of absence or detached service, will immediately report the fact to these headquarters.

By order of Colonel Grierson:
WM. J. VOLKMAR, A. A. G.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. H. K. Bailey, Act'g Judge Adv., will proceed to Fort Thomas, A. T., on public business (S. O. 140, Dec. 13, D. Arizona).

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Dec. 20, is granted Capt. P. Henry Ray, Act'g Judge Adv., Dept. Platte, Omaha (S. O. 117, Dec. 14, D. Platte).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 142, Dec. 11, H. Q. A.).

The presence of Commissary Sergt. Joseph Van Castel being no longer required as a witness before G. C. M. at the Presidio, will return to Fort Gaston (S. O. 91, Dec. 14, D. California).

Pay Department.

The leave granted Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymaster, is extended five days (S. O., Dec. 20, H. Q. A.).

The troops in Div. Atlantic will be paid on muster of Dec. 31 as follows: Colonel Rodney Smith, Asst. Paymr. Gen., will proceed to Governor's Island, David's Island, and Forts Porter and Niagara. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., Willet's Point, Forts Schuyler and Columbus. Sandy Hook, Watervliet Arsenal, Plattsburgh Barracks, Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., Forts Adams and Trumbull, National Armory, Waterford Arsenal, Forts Warren and Preble, and Kenebec Arsenal. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., Forts Wood, Wadsworth and Hamilton, Frankford Arsenal, Allegheny Arsenal and West Point. Major John S. Wither, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Indianapolis Arsenal, Little Rock Barracks, Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs. Major W. H. Comegys, Paymr., Augusta Arsenal, Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, Fort Barrancas and St. Francis Barracks (S. O. 272, Dec. 24, Div. Atlantic).

Payments, to include Dec. 31, will be made as follows: Lieut. Col. Wm. R. Gibson, D. Paymr. Gen., San Antonio, Forts Concho and McIntosh. Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., Fort Clark, Camp Del Rio, Camps at Eagle Pass and Langtry. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., Forts Bliss, Hancock and Davis, and Camp Pena Colorado. Major William Arthur, Paymr., Forts Brown and Ringgold (S. O. 124, Dec. 18, D. Texas).

Medical Department.

Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, Med. Dept., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 142, Dec. 11, D. Columbia).

Hospl. Steward James M. Trute, Fort McDowell, is assigned to duty at that post (S. O., Dec. 20, H. Q. A.).

Thirty days' delay in complying with the provisions of Par. 7, S. O. 260, Nov. 7, 1888, H. Q. A., is granted Hospl. Steward Victor Dupont, Hospital Corps, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O., Dec. 26, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Priv. Henry S. V. Irwin, Hospl. Corps (S. O. 141, Dec. 10, D. Columbia).

Privates Charles Borchert and Herman D. Lemke, Hospital Corps, will proceed to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 273, Dec. 26, Div. Atlantic).

Private David Costello, Hospl. Corps, Fort Gibson, will be sent to Fort Reno (S. O. 153, Dec. 19, Dept. Missouri).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Major Wm. R. Livermore, C. E., is granted an extension of ten days to the leave of seven days taken by him (S. O. 75, Dec. 20, C. E.).

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, C. E., is relieved from duty under the orders of Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C. E., and will report to Major William Ludlow, C. E., for duty under his orders; to take effect when Col. Mansfield is relieved by Major Ludlow (S. O. 74, Dec. 19, C. E.).

1st Lieut. Lansing H. Beach and Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., will proceed from Cincinnati to Zanesville, Ohio, where they will take station temporarily (S. O. 76, Dec. 26, C. E.).

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Boston to Providence on public business (S. O., Dec. 20, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty at Frankford Arsenal, and assigned to foundry duty, with station at Boston (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Chas. S. Smith, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sandy Hook on public business (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.).

Ordnance Sergt. John McManus, retired Dec. 21, has an honorable record, dating June 24, 1852, when he enlisted. He served 28 years in the 3d U. S. Artillery.

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Wm. H. Fallon, Sig. Corps, Duluth, will proceed to Fond du Lac, Minn., and carry out special instructions (S. O. 122, Dec. 18, Sig. office).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered,

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Dec. 22, 1888:

TROOPS.

Headquarters and Companies F and I, 10th Inf., to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqs., B. E. F. I, and M. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. James G. MacAdams (S. O. 77, Dec. 13, Div. P.).

Leave for two months is granted Major David S. Gordon, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 77, Dec. 13, Div. P.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C. E. and M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B. G. and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

1st Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, Adj., will proceed to San Antonio to assign thirty recruits to troops of the 3d Cav. Upon completion of the duty Lieut. Dickman will return to Fort Clark (S. O. 124, Dec. 18, D. Tex.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., E. G. and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F. I, and M. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.

Col. Compton, in announcing the death of Major Edward J. Spaulding, says: "Since joining the 4th Cavalry he served almost continually in command of Fort McDowell, near which post he met untimely death, by the accidental discharge of his gun, while hunting on Dec. 10, 1888. During his entire service in the Army he has proved himself an able officer, faithful to every trust. He was in every respect a gallant soldier, an honest, manly man, loyal to his Government, devoted to his friends, and generous in his impulses. The regiment deeply feels the loss of one so faithful and so true, and as a mark of respect to his memory, the standard of the regiment will be draped, and the officers will wear the usual badge of mourning, for the period of thirty days."

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B. C. G. and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Mill, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F. I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. G. H. Paddock (S. O. 151, Dec. 14, Dept. M.).

Major E. V. Sumner, A. I. G., will proceed to and inspect Fort Sheridan (S. O. 152, Dec. 17, Dept. M.).

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect Dec. 21, is granted 2d Lieut. J. T. Haines (S. O. 153, Dec. 19, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A. C. H. I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Leave from Dec. 22, until Jan. 6, 1889, is granted 2d Lieut. L. M. Koehler (S. O. 153, Dec. 19, Dept. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. I, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Gaston, Fort Keogh (S. O. 122, Dec. 18, D. Dak.).

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Gaston is extended one month (S. O. 137, Dec. 20, Div. M.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B. F. J, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, Fort Robinson, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 118, Dec. 19, D. Platte).

Leave for four months, to take effect on being relieved from recruiting duty, is granted Capt. John S. Loud (S. O., Dec. 20, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, with Alexander McDonald, Junior Veterinary Surgeon, and Mr. William Chambers, Inspector of Cavalry horses for the Div. of Missouri, will inspect, at Fort McKinney, Wyo., the horses for the 9th Cavalry to be received under contract (S. O. 120, Dec. 22, D. Platte).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., A. B. and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C. E. and K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; F and H, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

A Tucson despatch says: At Fort Grant Corp'l. William Wellington, Troop G, shot and mortally wounded Sergt. James Logan, Dec. 20.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. G. H. I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Light battery.

The leave for ten days granted 2d Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, Fort Monroe, Va., is extended five days (S. O. 272, Dec. 24, Div. A.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., B. and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; G and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Jackson Bks., La.

Light battery.

In the list of casualties in the railroad accident, Dec. 23, near Rochester, N. Y., is reported "De Witt Phillips, New Orleans, United States Army; one ear nearly cut off and scalp wound." [This is understood to be a private of Bat. E, 2d Art., stationed at Jackson Barracks, on a furlough.—ED. JOURNAL.]

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G. and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

Light battery.

Capt. Lewis Smith will inspect subsistence stores at Washington Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 274, Dec. 27, Div. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

Light battery.

2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote will report, at the expiration of his leave, to the C. O. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, for duty at the school (S. O., Dec. 20, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson, Fort Adams, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 272, Dec. 24, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E. F. I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Light battery.

Leave for ten days, to commence on or about Dec. 31, is granted 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, Fort Columbus (S. O. 274, Dec. 27, Div. A.).

Pvt. John Curran, Bat. A, will report to Brig.-Gen. Roger Jones, Insp.-Gen., to accompany him to Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 272, Dec. 24, Div. A.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A. D. I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C. D. E. and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for seven days, to take effect about Dec. 22, is granted 2d Lieut. John L. Sehon (Orders 233, Dec. 20, Fort Leavenworth).

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., B. and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

So much of pars. 2 and 3, S. O. 235, Rec. Ser., as relate to 2d Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, are revoked (S. O. 240, Dec. 13, Rec. Ser.).

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., H. and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. C. D. E. and G, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1st Sergt. Julius R. W. Berg, Co. F, Fort Sheridan, will be sent to Hot Springs to enable him to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital at that point (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A. B. E. F. G. and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. D. I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Major Charles J. Dickey, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the Service, is retired from active service (S. O., Dec. 26, H. Q. A.).

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqs., B. C. F. and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Capt. Alfred Morton, on leave at Englewood, Ill., will report to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to Arizona. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., F. and I, Santa Fe, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. I. W. Littell is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Lyon, Colo., and 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge is appointed in his stead (S. O. 152, Dec. 17, Dept. M.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A. D. G. H. and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; F, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; J, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Pvt. Will Duty, Co. D, Madison Barracks, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E. G. H. and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A. B. C. and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. Cornelius Madden, Co. H, Fort Yates (S. O. 122, Dec. 18, D. Dak.).

We are indebted to Adjutant Guy Howard for a roster of commissioned officers, 12th Inf., for December. There are 35 officers on the list, 31 of whom are on duty.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B. C. D. F. G. and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; E and K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Charles H. Warren is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 142, Dec. 11, D. Columbia).

Col. Anderson has issued a regimental circular stating that Co. C having made a record of 155.92 general figure of merit is awarded the prize of this year offered for the company of the regiment mak-

ing the best record. Sergt. George B. Waite, Co. B, having qualified as sharpshooter in the fewest scores (25) is awarded a prize of \$10. Corp. Henry Hopkins, Co. H, having made the highest sharpshooter record (562 points) is awarded a prize of \$10. The Regimental Commander thinks that a record so creditable should be a source of congratulation to the whole regiment and that due credit should be given to the soldiers who did the work and achieved the success.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.
Hdqs., E. F. G. and K. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Fossil, D. T.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
Hdqs., B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizer.
Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.
Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

1st Lieut. W. T. Wood, at his own request, has been relieved from duty as Regimental Quarter Master, and 1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.
Hdqs., A, G, H, and I, San Antonio, Tex.; B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; K, Ft. Concho, Tex.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander McC. Guard is further extended one month (S. O., Dec. 24, H. Q. A.).

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.
Hdqs., A, C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, A. D. C., will proceed to Plattsmouth, Neb., on public business (S. O. 120, Dec. 22, D. Platte.).

Pvt. Fairus Armstead, Co. B, Fort Douglas, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., Dec. 21, H. Q. A.).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.
Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; G and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; J, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, in charge of the office of the Insp.-Gen., Dept. of Texas, will proceed to El Paso to inspect accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 123, Dec. 14, D. Tex.).

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.
Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. Charles Wheaton, having appeared before the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, will return to his station, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 274, Dec. 27, Div. A.).

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.
Hdqs., A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and E, San Carlos, Ariz.

(For Late Army Orders see page 352.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Dec. 22, 1888.

APPOINTMENT.

William Joseph Larkin, of Illinois, to be Post Chaplain, December 10, 1888, vice Kendig, retired from active service.

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Robert S. La Motte, 13th Infantry, died December 16, 1888, at Fort Supply, Indian Territory. Major John B. Collins (retired), died December 20, 1888, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At the Post of San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 17. Detail: Capt. James H. Bradford, 19th Inf.; Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, 2d Cav.; Capt. Charles A. Vernon and 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardner, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John E. Myers, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Hardie, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Hay and Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav.; and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 123, Dec. 14, D. Tex.).

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 26. Detail: Lieut.-Col. James S. Brieht, 9th Cav.; Capt. William S. Worth and Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Inf.; Capt. Charles Parker, Martin B. Hughes, Clarence A. Stedman, and F. Beers Taylor, and 1st Lieut. Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett and Edgar Hubert, 2d Lieut. Frank Owen and Joseph C. Beardsley, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, 9th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 117, Dec. 14, D. Platte.).

At Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 21. Detail: Col. Nathan W. Osborne and Capt. Ezra P. Ewers, 5th Inf.; Capt. Stevens G. Cowdrey, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Mason Carter, 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, Adj., and 2d Lieut. Frederick C. Kimball, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Thompson, Q. M., 5th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 124, Dec. 15, D. Tex.).

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Dec. 31. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther, 2d Art.; Capt. Phillip H. Ellis, 15th Inf.; Capt. William P. Graves, 1st Lieut. James E. Eastman and William A. Simpson, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Edward P. Lawton, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William P. Stone, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 272, Dec. 24, Div. A.).

At Fort McKenry, Mo., Dec. 28. Detail: Lieut.-Col. La Rhett L. Livingston, 2d Art.; Capt. Charles B. Byrne, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John R. Myrick and Edward C. Knower, 1st Lieut. Charles Selmer, John R. Williams, and Wilbur Loveridge, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 273, Dec. 26, Div. A.).

At West Point, N. Y., Jan. 2. Detail: 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Frank L. Dodd, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry O. Hodges, Jr., 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William F. Flynn, 8th Cav.; 3d Lieut. George H. Cameron, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav., J.-A. (S. O., Dec. 26, H. Q. A.).

At Fort Mackinac, Mich., Jan. 3. Detail: Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale and William C. Manning, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Pratt, and Calvin D. Cowles, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. George B. Davis, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 274, Dec. 27, Div. A.).

Army Boards.

The Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers will reassemble at Rock Island, Ill., Jan. 15, 1889 (S. O. 78, Dec. 26, C. E.).

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Ord. Sergt. John McManus, Dec. 21, 1888.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—Col. B. H. Grierson.

A Fort Grant correspondent writes under date of Dec. 15: "It is reported that there is another Indian outbreak at San Carlos. We are saddled and awaiting orders."

Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

A Wichita despatch says: "Pawnee Bill arrived Dec. 21, to assume command of the immense Oklahoma movement, which is said to be from 10,000 to 14,000 strong, and daily increasing. If action on the Oklahoma bill now pending is unfavorable, then the immense colony will certainly march to Oklahoma."

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

GEN. D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., and his aide, Lieut. Rumbough, were arrested at Austin, Texas, Dec. 24, on civil warrant, the General having gone there to execute an order of ejectment from the Secretary of War. The Justice bound them over, but Gen. Stanley refused to give bonds and said he would go to jail first. The constable proceeded to take him to that institution and arrived at the door of the prison. The Sheriff asked General Stanley if he had authority from the Government to transfer the property in question. The General said he had, and produced his orders. The Sheriff then said he would not recognize the order of commitment from the Justice, and told Gen. Stanley so. A Washington despatch says: "Gen. Stanley has full discretion in the matter of taking possession of the property and can order troops to Austin for that purpose if necessary. The question of his defence before the civil courts has been referred to the Attorney General."

Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Howard.

Senator Hawley has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase for military purposes what is known as the Hunt Lot, in Jacksonville, Fla., extending from the parade to the sea wall.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next have been designated as follows: Allen P. Whipple, Laurens Hill, Ga., and Matthew Charles Smith, Birmingham, Ala.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

DECEMBER 26, 1888.

COLONEL MIZER, 8th Cav., will, if he continues, have this the prettiest post in the North. Improvements of an edifying character are being constantly added.

At one time every one was working from early to late. The infantry thought Col. Mizer a "holy terror." Things have eased up now, and every one votes him a commanding officer to feel proud of.

Capt. John P. Thompson, 3d Inf., is confined to his quarters with rheumatism since Oct. 16, 1888. 2d Lieut. Chas. W. Kennedy, 3d Inf., is commanding his company (B) during his illness.

Christmas was observed as usual. The officers, headed by Col. Mizer, gave a magnificent Christmas tree to all the children of the garrison. The temperance association, "Fidelity," of the post gave a Christmas tree and a royal supper to its members and invited guests. It numbers many non-commissioned officers in its fold, and lots of privates. Its membership is something over 70 and increasing. Our good and popular post chaplain is our sponsor.

Our post brags of a dramatic club that is without its peer in the Army; among the enlisted portion of it. The 8th Cavalry Band furnishes the music, and that in itself is sufficient to draw a large crowd.

The officers and their ladies have at least one hop and one promenade concert every week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT BARRACKS, KY.

The dancing party given by Capt. Tiernon, in honor of his son, Master John L. Tiernon, on Friday evening, Dec. 21, was greatly enjoyed. The young people kept up the dancing with vigor and agree that it was the jolliest party of the season. The garrison people present were Capt. Mrs. and Miss Tiernon, Gen. and Mrs. Witcher, Lieut. and Miss Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. Millar.

The children of the post were made happy Christmas Day by a Christmas tree at the quarters of Capt. Tiernon, provided by his little daughter, Calia. A pretty doll for each little girl gave unmixed delight, while the boys for the boys were much enjoyed. Candy and oranges were abundant and were saved by the little ones for a second feast at home.

Battery B, 3d Art., had its usual good dinner Christmas Day.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

A BEAUTIFUL little entertainment was given on the evening of Dec. 17 by the children of Fort Leavenworth at the post theatre for the benefit of the Christmas tree, the success of which is due to the untiring efforts of Lieut. Frank Taylor, assisted by Mrs. Wetherill and Miss Taylor.

Mother Goose, with little Miss Jeannette McCook to represent that venerable lady, was first on the programme. It was rendered in a most delightful manner, all the little ones taking part as though they had been "to the manner born." This play especially charmed the children in the audience. The second piece was a recitation, "The Dead Doll," given by Miss Sophie Ross to an audience who thoroughly appreciated this little lady's talents.

After this came a part of the programme where "words fall," for it is difficult to describe the beauty of this little play of "Lore Malapert or Moonshine Lastic," performed in such a delicious way, as it was on this occasion. Certainly, Master Conrad Babcock was an ideal prince, and his fair little bride, Miss Edith Smith, as Cleopatra, "who could not live on slices of moonshine, as a substitute for wholesome bread and butter," was truly bewitching.

Flick and Flock, the prince's trusty servants, the Man in the Moon, the Scissors and Marbles, with the vase and waiting maids, all formed several delightful little tableaux. Mrs. McCook sang the songs behind the scenes, and finally, after three acts, the curtain fell, much to every one's regret.

The evening's entertainment closed with a Fan Drill by eight young girls. The military precision with which these young ladies performed the different movements reflect great credit upon the managers. The music for this drill was also effectively rendered by Mrs. McCook.

The dressing of the children for the various parts was ably and beautifully done by the parents.

Over \$50 was realized and will go far toward making a bountiful Christmas tree.

A LADY SPECTATOR.

A rumor comes from Fort Supply that the 18th Inf., is to be transferred to their new post near Atlanta, and the recent

transfer of a company of that regiment to Little Rock would give ground to the rumor.

Lieut. Morrison, of the 20th Inf., is the guest, with his wife, of Chaplain and Mrs. McCook.

Lieut. Atkinson's Christmas present came Dec. 23, when Mrs. Atkinson presented him with a fine daughter. There was a grand time at the post chapel Christmas Eve. The officers subscribed a liberal sum and the children's entertainment was a success. Chaplain Barry superintended the getting up of the tree and was ably assisted. Geo. McCook, who is a friend of the children, was on hand and assisted old Santa in giving the presents. Gen. Merritt was among the interested spectators.

Gen. McCook has been informed that the plans for a riding hall have been enlarged at the Quartermaster-General's office and the cost estimated at \$15,000.

The family of Col. Sumner left Dec. 22 for Harrisburg, Pa., where they will visit for several months. They were accompanied as far as St. Louis by Col. Sumner, who will proceed from there to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to inspect that post.

Lieut. Macomb, 5th Cav., left Fort Reno, I. T., Dec. 16, for a scout of the Oklahoma country.

Messance Schindler and Wooten gave a delightful card party Friday night. A splendid luncheon was provided, and a most pleasant evening was spent.

Mrs. Dr. Wright has gone to Carlisle, Pa., on a visit.

Mrs. Col. Rucker and son William, left for the home of her father, Col. James, of St. James, Mo., Dec. 31, to spend the holidays.

The relatives of Colonel R. S. La Motte, requested that the interment of his remains take place at the National Cemetery here. In all probability the funeral ceremonies will take place Dec. 23, under the direction of General McCook. The pall bearers will consist of officers holding the same rank as deceased or next in rank.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE EXPRESS of Dec. 21 says:

The hunting party, consisting of Capt. Lincoln and Balance, Lieut. Smith and a number of enlisted men of Co. I, 19th Inf., sent in by express from Hondo, eight deer and four wild turkeys, as a result of their sport up to Dec. 20.

The Military Cricketer Club, composed of enlisted men of the several organizations at the post under the captaincy of Capt. Vernon, 19th Inf., have received the necessary equipments from Philadelphia.

Gen. Shaler, of New York, who is the guest of Col. Augustus Belknap, of San Antonio, has gone with his host to join the hunting party consisting of Gen. D. S. Stanley, Lt. Rumbough, Dr. Bailey and Hon. A. W. Houston, on the coast.

The cricketers say Hennessy, of the Artillery, and Showell, of G, 19th, are the best bowlers at the post.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE EXCELSIOR of Dec. 22 says:

Gen. Morrow, Col. Poland and Capt. Batein have returned from Fort Laramie where they have been on court-martial service.

Mrs. Col. Poland gave a ladies' lunch party Wednesday. There were present Mrs. Gen. Morrow, Mrs. Capt. Batein, Mrs. Col. Stone, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Lieut. Parks and Mrs. Stanley.

Capt. Haskell and Lieut. Maus passed here with 1st recruits for the Dept. of the Platte.

The engagement of Lieut. O. M. Truitt, 21st Inf., Aide-de-camp to Gen. Brooke, to Miss Ivy Lane, daughter of the late Col. Lane, is announced.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE EXCELSIOR of Dec. 22 says:

Lieut. W. M. Wright has returned from leave. Lieuts. Wilkins and Crissman are going to their homes in Iowa and Indiana for the holidays.

A few of the officers and ladies attended the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Swobe at the Millard Wednesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown and Miss Brown, Col. Daggett and Lieut. and Mrs. Sarnon, attended the Loyal Legion reception Thursday evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Abercrombie returned Saturday, Mrs. Abercrombie having been absent four months. Lieut. Abercrombie joining at the Hot Springs, remaining six weeks.

The notable event of last week was a delightful party was given by Dr. and Mrs. Brown and Miss Brown Tuesday evening, Miss Brown attaining her eighteenth birthday. It was a brilliant affair. Dr. and Mrs. Brown doing their utmost to render the debut of their daughter a joyous recollection in future years. Many gentlemen from town were in attendance. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and stacked guns in the corners.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE, M. T.

A DESPATCH of Dec. 22 says:

All the troops at Fort Assinniboiné, six companies of infantry and three of cavalry, are out on the prairie west of the post fighting a fire which is steadily advancing in the direction of the post. At 2 o'clock A. M. the wind was blowing the blazing grass into the garrison enclosure in bunches, and the prospects for saving the post were not encouraging. [No later information has been received but on the principle that "no news is good news" we incline to the opinion that the flames were subdued before they reached Fort Assinniboiné.—ED. JOURNAL.]

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE BLADE of Dec. 14 and 21 says:

We are glad to announce the promotion of our old friend, Captain Cooney, 8th Cav., of Fort Niobrara. Major Cooney goes to the 4th Cavalry, in Arizona, and carries away with him the best wishes of his many friends in this vicinity. His sterling worth as an officer and genial qualities socially, have endeared him to all who have known him, and his new regiment is to be congratulated on their good luck. Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, of Fort Robinson, arrived Wednesday, to attend the wedding of Lieut. Bingham and Miss Lynch. Geo. McDougal, who has the proud honor of pounding "Old Humpy" on the back and carrying the U. S. mail between this place and Valentine, is a model mail carrier. Lieut. Jones, 8th Inf., has gone to Willet's Point, to study torpedo practice.

General and Mrs. Kauts have gone to Cincinnati, where they will spend the holidays; after which the General will visit Tacoma, Wash. T., to look after real estate interests. Mrs. Capt. Whitney has returned after an absence of four months, spent with her friends on the Pacific slope. Lieut. Pitcher has gone to spend the holidays in New York. The wild fowl will be glad to hear of the departure of the Lieut., as he is a "Nimrod" of the first water. Capt. and Mrs. Cumack are in Omaha. The band is making extensive preparations for its complimentary hop, to be given on New Year's eve.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

THE CHICAGO TIMES of Dec. 16 gives an elaborate account and a drawing of the new post, Fort Sheridan. It says: "The only work now in progress at Fort Sheridan is that of road-making, sewerage and graving. A contract has been awarded, at \$66 each, for building 14 breakwaters. Among the contracts to be let, but which are not yet awarded, are those involving sewerage of the plateau mapped as the parade grounds, an extensive system of water works, and an electric light system. The water works will cost \$20,000. It is contemplated to build a water and an electric light tower

near the tank, between the main barracks. An adequate electric light plant will cost \$35,000. The tower will be 150 feet high. The barracks for the men will be each 100x45 feet. The line will be 1,000 feet long, if for ten companies. Altogether \$300,000 can and probably will be expended at Fort Sheridan before the new post is occupied.

The construction there of a model rifle range, such as is recommended by Maj.-Gen. Crook, will involve the expenditure of about \$10,000 apart from what the range house and other buildings essential for a properly equipped range for target and skirmish firing will cost. Estimates aggregating about \$400,000 for Fort Sheridan are now in the hands of the quartermaster-general. No rail can or will be driven at the new post until after the plans and estimates have been approved by the Secretary of War, nor is there any probability that the present appropriation will be expended and all necessary work done in any less period than a year from date.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

At the recent dinner in London given to the contributors of the Encyclopædia Britannica, the interesting fact came out that of the 50,000 copies sold of the work, 40,000 went to the United States, for the authorized edition of which Charles Scribner's Sons are the American publishers. The Americans, therefore, have bought four times as many copies of the Encyclopædia as the English themselves have—a million quarto volumes—although the work is of English conception and publication. In view of this surprising fact, Minister Phelps was invited to be present at the dinner, but was unable to go, stating in his note of regret that he nevertheless regarded "the Encyclopædia Britannica as the most useful book in the world."

In the Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute, No. 47, Prof. Monroe continues his "Notes on the Literature of Explosives;" Capt. A. T. Mahan considers "The Necessity and Objects of a War College;" Lieut.-Comdr. J. G. Eaton furnishes some "Notes on Steel Inspection," and Lieut. J. F. Meigs "An Essay on the Tactics of the Gun, as discernible from type of war ships." "A Study of Fighting Ships" is translated from the French by Prof. Jules Leroux of the Naval Academy, and we have two discussions, one on Rear Admiral Luce's paper on "Naval Administration," and the other on "A Proposed System of Messing the Crews on our men-of-war," by Lieut. Daniel Delehanty, U. S. N. Lt.-Comdr. Eaton tells us that "there can be no shadow of doubt that the Navy is now obtaining for its latest additions a material superior steel, superior in every good quality to any other ever used in any ship. The requirements have been severe, the inspection rigid; but it is gratifying to note how the steel has successfully advanced to meet both."

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons publish the latest volume from the pen of that most acute observer and entertaining raconteur, Henry M. Field, the editor of the N. Y. *Evening Post*. It is entitled "Gibraltar," and describes the picturesque rock fortress which looks out from the south-western corner of Europe over Africa, and is not altogether English nor yet quite Spanish. Indeed, the mingling of the Spanish with the English, says Dr. Field, in describing the town itself, "or the appearance of the two side by side, without mingling, furnishes a lively contrast, which is one of the most piquant features of this very miscellaneous and picturesque population." As 5,000 or 6,000 troops are here, the military element dominates the place, which presents a singular mixture of characters and countries, of races and religion. The author accompanies his description of Gibraltar with some account of its history. Excellent illustrations add to the charm of this volume, which is printed on paper of extra weight and finish and handsomely bound. Dr. Field unites keenness of observation with facility in description, and he has a genial disposition which enables him, like the honey-bee, to extract sweets from every flower. If he has any disagreeable experiences he never bores his reader with them.

Those who are interested in studying the battle of Gettysburg should send 25 cents to Hall and Sledge, publishers, Weldon, N. C. for a pamphlet entitled "Pickett or Pettigrew, an Historical Essay by Capt. R. W. Bond, sometime officer Brigade Staff, Army N. Virginia." It contains some interesting statements from the Southern, and especially from the N. Carolina, point of view, the object of its author being to show that undue credit has been given to Pickett's Virginia Brigade at the expense of the brigade of Pettigrew from N. Carolina. The author contends that undue prominence has been given to the part taken by Virginia troops in the War of the Rebellion, owing to the leading part taken by Virginia newspapers and Virginia historians in reporting the events of the war. He shows that South Carolina leads in the report given in Colonel Fox's paper on the "Chances of Being Hit in War." Of the troops losing the most men Mississippi comes next, and Virginia does not appear at all. In connection with his criticisms upon the Virginians, he describes how some of the Confederates played possum by falling flat during a charge and waiting until their regiment had passed, and ascribing their absence to being stunned by the concussion of a shell. He has suggested reference also to the possibility of Gen. Longstreet being of Gascon descent. Altogether, his little pamphlet is lively reading.

The December number of the "Red Man," published and printed at the Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa., is No. 1 of volume 9. It contains, among other interesting matter, the complete report of the Sioux Commission, of which Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., was chairman.

There has just been issued from the A. G. O. a very handy pamphlet, giving the "Residences of Officers of the U. S. Army in the District of Columbia."

The January "Fortnightly" will contain articles on modern warfare by Lord Wolseley and Frederic Harrison.

The word "fleet" applied to a portion of the United States Navy does not mean "swift" by any means. It means just fleet, that is all, and that is why certain races are not for the swift.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

We don't wish to spoil a joke, but there is no organization of the U. S. Navy to which the term "fleet" is now applied. Try again, Mr. Picayune; don't be discouraged.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Left New York, for Port au Prince, Hayti, Dec. 12. Temporary flagship N. A. S.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. At Norfolk Navy-yard, Va. Expected to be ready for sea about Jan. 1, 1889. She will make a short West Indian cruise, leaving early in January.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs. Repairs will be finished probably in May, 1889.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Left for Port au Prince, Hayti, Dec. 12.

S. Atlantic Station—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gullis.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves Newport News, Va., Dec. 22, for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 27.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay, Nov. 21. Will shortly be ordered to join the Asiatic Squadron.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Reported at Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 1.

European Station—A. R. Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Will join flagship at Villefranche in February next. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Villefranche, France, Nov. 1.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis. Was at Constantinople, Italy, Nov. 8. Expected to leave Constantinople on Nov. 19 for Alexandria. Will cruise in the East, where she will winter.

Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Apia, Samoa, at last accounts, and cruising thereabout. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Honolulu, S. I., Nov. 26. Comdr. J. G. Green has been ordered to command, and leaves San Francisco per steamer of Jan. 15.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Left Panama, Dec. 19, for Acapulco, Mexico. From this point she will proceed to China on her way to New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan, at Mare Island, Cal. Preparing for sea. Will be ready about Jan. 1, 1889.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. At Mare Island undergoing repairs. Will be sent to Pacific Station as storeship, with headquarters at Payta, Peru.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Apia, Samoan Group.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 19. Lieut. Commander George M. Book has been ordered to command.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. p. s.) Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at Panama Dec. 8, and will remain until further orders.

VANDALLA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain O. M. Schoonmaker. At Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

Asiatic Station—Rear Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves San Francisco, Dec. 20.

BROOKLYN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. En route for New York, under sail. Will make the passage via Honolulu and Cape Horn. Sailed from Honolulu Nov. 10.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Shanghai November 12, and from there to proceed to Hong Kong. Has been ordered to the United States, and expected to arrive in June, 1889. Address all mail to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. C. Wise. To proceed to New York, via Suez Canal. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 24.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Shanghai, China, where she will winter.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama, Japan, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station. Lieutenant Commander Gillpatrick, U. S. N., is at present in charge of the vessel.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Shanghai, China.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Tientsin, China, where she will winter.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. At Navy-yard, New York, fitting out as the flagship of the Asiatic Station. Will shortly sail for the South Atlantic Station, where she will be assigned as flagship.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns. Commander C. J. Train. Arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Dec. 2, on a cruise to the West Indies. Expected to leave about Dec. 20, for Port au Spain, Trinidad.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North

River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain John A. Howell. At New York Navy-yard to be fitted out for a foreign cruise. Will shortly sail on a roving commission—of voyage around the world.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy-yard. Was thoroughly fumigated at New York Navy-yard Dec. 17, to eradicate all germs of yellow fever.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. To proceed along the coast to destroy wrecks from Cape Henry to Barnegat, and proceed to Philadelphia, Pa.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Norfolk at last accounts.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns. Commander A. D. Brown. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 30, with relief officers and crew for Tallapoosa, on South Atlantic Station, and then return and join N. A. Station. Arrived at Porto Grande, Cape de Verde, Dec. 24.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Picking. At Erie, Penn.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At Mare Island, Cal. To sail for the Southern coast on survey duty.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School, N. Y. City, foot of East 26th Street, in winter quarters.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Mare Island Navy yard, Cal. All mail for the Thetis should be addressed U. S. S. Thetis Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan*, and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea. A despatch from Washington, D. C., says she will very soon be ready for commission, and it is thought Capt. H. B. Robeson will command her.

Jamestown—At Navy yard, Norfolk.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished.

Troquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. being repaired. Will be ready for sea about Jan. 1, 1889. By order of Bureau of Construction and Repair all work is stopped on this vessel.

Portsmouth—At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergoing repairs.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The determination of the Navy Department not to send out a naval expedition to observe the eclipse of the sun on New Year's Day is to be regretted. Congress was a little slow in appropriating the necessary money, and when it was finally done the time allowed was entirely too short to have the necessary arrangements made.

The Admiralty have authorized triple expansion engines of 4,500 horse power to be constructed at Sheerness yard for two new fast gun vessels, steaming 21 knots per hour, which are to be built at the establishment. This is the first time that an order for engine new vessels has been given to the dockyard authorities at Sheerness.

The experiments at the naval ordnance proving ground, Dec. 20, with the 8 inch gun of the *Chicago* was simply for the purpose of testing the temperature of the gun. The target was a compound one, 10 inches thick, with steel facing and wrought iron back and an oak backing of 3 feet. The gun was about 300 or 400 feet from the target. The projectile hit the plate at the point aimed at and broke it into four or five large pieces. The projectile buried itself in the oak backing.

COMMODORE SCHLEY appeared before the Naval Committee on Thursday of last week and made an argument in favor of increasing the number of enlisted men in the Naval Service to 10,000. From the quota of 7,500 about 2,000 men are sent to the Fish Commission, Coast Survey, receiving-ships and other stationary ships like the *Minnesota* and *New Hampshire*, Naval Academy, and to man tugs at the several Navy-yards. As a consequence the complement of most of the men-of-war is invariably short. Commo. Schley told the committee that all enlistments had been stopped, as the number allowed by law had been reached, and it was simply impossible to furnish crews for all the ships. It is believed that the committee will not act favorably on the suggestion advanced by Commo. Schley. Members are of the opinion that an easier solution of the matter would be to reduce the number of ships in commission, especially of the older type of vessels, where

the handling of sails require such a large number of men.

A few months ago Secretary Whitney addressed a communication to the chiefs of the various bureaus, asking when the new cruisers would be fully prepared for sea duty. The replies have all been satisfactory, the only delay being in the case of the *Chicago*, which will not be fully equipped for active service for several weeks. All her guns are in readiness, with the exception of one 8-inch rifled cannon, which is now being tested at the Annapolis Proving Ground.

The tribute of valuable lives paid to the insubricity of the Panama isthmus has been very heavy. M. A. Nicholas, who had the organization of the sanitary measures for the protection of the workmen, states that among the European element there have been 5,200 deaths during a period of two years and three months, the burials averaging about seven per day, and the death-rate being 98 per 1,000. In one station, among 159 young men specially selected for their physical vigor, 23 have died within 22 months. Among the colored workmen the loss has not been anything like so heavy, only 51 having died out of 2,100 during the period considered.

Writing of the Italian ironclads in the German "Army and Navy Almanac," M. Spiridon Gopcevic says that the *Re Umberto* is neither an ironclad nor a cruiser. She is not an ironclad because her sides are not clad with iron; neither is she a cruiser, because she does not carry coal enough to cruise; besides, she is too expensive a ship to employ on cruising service. For the price of one *Re Umberto* four real ironclads of 3,500 tons might be built. The gun powder of each would be equal to that of the monster ships, which draw too much water to go into the generality of harbors or the generality of docks, while their stability is by no means above suspicion.

The Naval Commission appointed by Secretary Whitney to select the location of the contemplated improvements at the League Island Navy Yard has completed its work and forwarded a report to Washington. Commodore A. E. K. Benham is President of the Commission, and it is understood that the body was impressed with the idea that League Island is the best location for a navy yard in the country, besides having such ample room that no other navy yard could be arranged so conveniently with reference to concentration and facility of operation, or would admit of so many advantages in the construction of war vessels. If the recommendations of the Commission should be carried out it would require an appropriation of \$4,000,000.

The answer to the resolution passed by the Senate requesting that the Secretary of the Navy furnish the Senate with a detailed statement of the expenditures from the appropriation of \$25,000 for repairs of vessels as to what proportion of that amount remains unexpended and what vessels are most in need of repairs, is being prepared at the Navy Department and will be ready when Congress meets. It will show that at the present time there is only about \$75,000 remaining to run the entire service until next June. At the time Secretary Whitney appeared before the Appropriation Committee he estimated just about double the amount that was appropriated.

The steel casting for the stem of the armored cruiser *Maine*, now building at the Navy-yard, New York, has been rejected by the Steel Board on account of a defect by which the casting was sprung six or eight inches out of shape. This will entail a loss of about \$5,000 on the contractors, the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company, which had the contract for casting the stem, the stern post, the rudder and all small castings necessary for a ship, the price being in the neighborhood of \$50,000. They last week transferred the contract to the Thurlow Steel Casting Company, of Pennsylvania, who have also the contract for furnishing the castings for the battle ship *Texas*. Notwithstanding the rejection of the stem casting, work on the *Maine* is progressing very favorably.

The *Sharpshooter*, the first of a new class of gun-boats, was launched at Devonport, Eng., Nov. 30. She is an improvement on the *Sandfly* and the *Spider*; her length is 330 ft., and beam 27 ft., her displacement being 740 tons. She is constructed of steel throughout, and has a topgallant forecastle and a conning tower, highly elevated forward, upon which will be placed the electric light. For this vessel the Admiralty has adopted Yarrow's new system of setting torpedo tubes in pairs at an angle like that in the letter Y, so that the two missiles discharged from them will travel in divergent courses and correspondingly increase the line of attack. The officer in command settles the angle at which his tubes are to be set before going into action, and the pointing is then done by manœuvring the boat. The elevation is also decided beforehand, and the guns pivoted on their trunnions by the horizontal wheel shown. The officer has, therefore, nothing to attend to but the steering of his vessel, and fires his weapons when the moment arrives. The arrangement is intended both for torpedo boats proper and for any larger vessels. The number of tubes can be increased to three, one firing straight ahead and the other two to right and left.

The New York Times says: "One of the things that the extra session of the Fifty-first Congress will be expected to do, because the present Congress may neglect to do it, will be to make an appropriation for the increase of the Navy. There has been an appropriation each year for four years for this purpose, but the officers at the Navy Department who are interested in seeing the good work of restoration continued without interruption have got the impression that the Naval Affairs Committee in the present House does not intend to make such an appropriation. No reason is assigned for this course of non-action, but it is assumed that the Democrats are simply unwilling to vote for a bill providing for expenditures to be made by their opponents. They will vote the regular supplies to maintain the establishment, but nothing for increasing the number of ships. Secretary Whitney has not asked for any appropriation for increase in his estimates for the department, confining his requests simply to calls for money to continue work on the vessels begun by him and now in various stages of completeness. If the new Secretary of the Navy does not speedily find some plans for additional vessels and the Naval Affairs Committee

sticks to its determination not to appropriate anything for increase, there will be a halt of nearly a year in the work of reconstructing the Navy. This prospect is very disagreeable to everybody who knows that the old ships of the Navy are rapidly becoming so used up as to indicate that they will all soon be fit only for condemnation."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Dec. 26.—Lieutenant Aaron Ward, as naval attaché of American Legation at Paris and Berlin and St. Petersburg per steamer Jan. 10 next.

Detached.

Dec. 24.—Lieutenant J. C. Colwell, from the Richmond, on her arrival at Hampton Roads, Va., and ordered to the *Osage*.

Ensign John Gibson, from special duty connected with the Cincinnati Exposition and ordered to duty at the Bureau of Navigation.

Gunner John R. Grainger, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Chicago*.

Dec. 26.—P. A. Engineer F. H. Bailey, from the Naval Academy, Jan. 7, and ordered to the *Chicago*.

Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Perry, from the *Chicago*, Jan. 8 next, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Assistant Engineer F. H. Eldridge, from the Michigan, Jan. 7 next, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending Dec. 27:

Herman Hahn, seaman, attached to receiving ship Independence, died at Mare Island, Cal., between Dec. 6 and 14 (found dead in an open boat near the mouth of Napa Creek).

Wm. Cahill, beneficiary, died Dec. 19 at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Joseph Rogers, mate, died Dec. 26 at U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOIS, MD., Dec. 25, 1888.

On Friday night it was rumored that the Secretary of the Navy had ordered that leave be granted to the cadets from Saturday morning to Wednesday evening; though this was thought too good to be true, it was nevertheless confirmed by an order of the Superintendent on Saturday morning. By noon two-thirds of the cadets had left the Academy, many living as far away as Ohio and Indiana taking advantage of the length of the leave to visit their homes. Only fifty-six cadets remained to take Christmas dinner at the Academy and they found the time to hang so heavily on their hands that they unanimously voted the holidays a bore.

The informal cadet hop on Saturday evening was slimly attended, owing to the absence of so many cadets, but the few present enjoyed themselves to the full. The Superintendent granted a half hour extension. Among the visitors present were Ensign H. S. Knapp, of the *Atlanta*, and Asst. Engr. Gow, of the *Fortune*, both recently detached from the Academy.

The officers' Christmas Eve hop was as well attended as could be expected under the circumstances and was delightful from beginning to end. It was the usual eleven o'clock hop, and, though the extension was desired, it was not obtained. The Superintendent not being present, Mrs. E. P. Wood received, assisted by Lieut.-Comdr. Sperry. Among the visitors were Capt. Smith, U. S. A., who was in charge of the recruiting station here last winter, and the Misses Draper and Young, of Washington, guests of Dr. Berryhill.

Lieut. and Mrs. Baker gave a party on Tuesday to celebrate the birthday of the former. The guests presented their host with a number of toys and other valuable gifts.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. McCrea gave a card party to a number of her friends in the yard.

Among the "transients" in Annapolis this week have been Ensigns Knapp and Strite, Asst. Engr. Gow and Naval Cadet Chandler. Mr. Strite has been in the Coast Survey, but expects orders to sea soon. Mr. Gow came up from Norfolk with the *Fortune*, which brought up stores for the ships.

Mrs. Capt. Bartlett has gone to Providence to spend the holidays. She will be absent one Saturday, much to the regret of her many cadet friends who find her Saturday "at home" the pleasantest events of the week.

Miss Casey, daughter of Comdr. Silas Casey, has been visiting the family of Lieut. E. K. Moore during the past week.

Miss Caswell returned from New York on Monday. Miss Sigbee is home for the holidays, visiting her parents.

Cadet Garth, 4th class, resigned last week; he will re-enter in May.

Mate B. F. Rogers, who has been attached to the Academy for a number of years, and whose illness was noted in last week's JOURNAL, died on Friday; his funeral on Saturday was attended by the enlisted men attached to the ships, in charge of Boatswain Sinclair.

SURRENDER OF THE "HAYTIAN REPUBLIC."

SECRETARY WHITNEY received a cable message on Monday, Dec. 24, from Rear Admiral Luce, in command of the *Galena*, at Kingston, Jamaica, saying that the American steamer *Haytian Republic*, recently seized at Port au Prince by the Haytian authorities, had been surrendered to him upon demand.

The N. Y. Mail and Express publishes this despatch: "Port au Prince via Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 26.—The American squadron arrived at Port au Prince, Hayti, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, and demanded the surrender of the steamer *Haytian Republic*. After a call on President Legitime by Capt. Meigs, of the *Yantic*, the surrender was made at 3 o'clock. Admiral Luce then demanded that the *Desallines*, which boat had effected the seizure, should salute the Stars and Stripes. The demand was complied with and the compliment was shortly afterward returned. The Admiral and his staff then called on President Legitime at his palace and made the usual friendly assurances. The fleet will, however, remain till the indemnity is paid. Mr. Morse, owner of the *Haytian Republic*, demands \$100,000 for loss of service, and \$150,000 for the passengers. The Government of the United States wants \$2,000,000 or there will be further trouble. Yellow fever is rampant here. The United States schooner *Norman* reports three cases to-day.—Lieut. Wm. A. DRENNING late of Her Majesty's Service."

Another account says: "Early Thursday morning the *Yantic* and *Galena*, the latter flying the flag of Rear Admiral Luce, arrived in the outer harbor. Admiral Luce quickly shifted his flag to the *Yantic* and the latter steamed into the inner harbor. An-

choring a short cable length from the *Haytian Republic*, the *Yantic* ran a bawser from her stern to the alleged prize, and simultaneously sent her gig, containing Comdr. Heyerman and Flag Lieut. Meigs, ashore to communicate with Minister Thompson. These officers then accompanied the Minister to the President's palace and demanded the delivery of the *Haytian Republic* to the United States naval commander in the outer harbor. If the steamer were not delivered before sunset the United States ships would take her by force, and if resistance were offered they would shell the city. In order that there should be no delay the *Galena* sent boats to the vessels in the harbor to get out of range, and the foreign consuls were notified of the possibility of an early beginning of hostilities."

The Mail also publishes a letter, signed by Prim, Forwood and Co., the owners of the Atlas line, showing that they sent out a crew of 25 sailors under the lead of Henry Williams, formerly an officer of the English Navy, to take away the *Haytian Republic*. Williams, among other documents, carried an order, signed by Minister Preston, of Hayti, and dated at Washington, D. C., Friday, Dec. 7, 1888, authorizing the Haytian Government to deliver up the seized steamer to Capt. Williams. This significant document is addressed to President Legitime. The remaining papers are in the handwriting of E. D. Bassett, Consul-General of Hayti in New York.

REVENUE MARINE.

2d Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks is detached from the Stevens and ordered to the Manhattan.

3d Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs is ordered to the Manhattan.

1st Asst. Engr. H. C. Whitworth is ordered from Washington to the Manhattan.

1st Asst. Engr. A. F. Rockfellow, from the Manhattan to Washington, D. C.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco.
Bibb, Capt. Frank Barr, Ogdensburg, N. Y. (winter grs.)
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. D. H. Hodgson, New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg, San Francisco.
Crawford, Capt. L. M. Koenig, comdg, Key West, Fla.
Coze, Lieut. John Braun, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, Galveston, Texas.
Discover, Engineer C. F. Dyce, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. J. S. Baker, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Forward, out of commission.
Gallatin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, Lt. Robt. Barstow, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamlin, Capt. J. W. Congdon, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lt. T. W. Benham, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. O. D. Myrick, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
McLane, out of commission.
Manhattan, Capt. D. F. Tozier, comdg, New York.
Penrose, 2d Lieut. Jno. Morrissey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Capt. J. A. Henriques, comdg, Erie, Pa.
Revere, out of commission.
Rush, Capt. L. G. Shepard, San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Bern, N. C.
Seward, Capt. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss.
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. Willis Pedrick, in charge, Balt., Md.
Scattle, out of commission.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Mo.
Moriches, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Pt. Townsend, W.T.
Washington, Lieut. T. S. Smyth, comdg, New York.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
H. E. Nichols, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Sub-office, San Francisco, Cal.
Lt. M. L. Wood, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Ensign E. H. Tillman, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speel, U. S. N., Harrisburg, Pa.

VESSELS.

Steamer A. D. Bache, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding. Address Key West, Fla.
Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address care C. and G. S. Office, Washington, D. C.
Schooner Earnest, Lieut. H. T. Mayo, U. S. N. Address Olympia, Wash. Ter.
Steamer Gedney, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address care U. S. Consul, Valparaiso, Chili.
Steamer Hassler, Lieut. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg. Address P. O. Box 1489, San Diego, Cal.
Steamer M'Arthur, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg. Address Oakland, Cal.
Steamer Patterson, Lt. Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas, U. S. N., comdg. Address Oakland, Cal.
Steamer Endeavor, Ensign L. M. Garrett, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard, New York.
Schooner Eagle, Lieut. S. C. Paine, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard, New York.
Schooner Palmyra, Ensign L. S. Van Duser, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Yard, New York.
Schooner Scoresby, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Bern, N. C.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., comdg. Cruising along the coast of California and in the Gulf of California. Her address is care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
The Fish Hawk, Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., comdg. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.
The Grampus, Capt. J. C. Collins, comdg. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.
The Fish Hawk and the Grampus. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S WAYS.

ANECDOTES of the Emperor Francis Joseph multiply. The monarch of steel, as he is sometimes called, smokes penny cigars, shoots chamois and capercaillies with a muzzleloader, and goes to bed at 9 o'clock every night. Opera bores him to death; he seldom goes to the theatre. He breakfasts alone in his study, lunches at noon, dines at 5, and gets up at 4 o'clock every morning to read State papers. He speaks seven of the languages and dialects spoken in his empire, and he has seven still to learn. He reads, but does not speak English.

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ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE Secretary of War, in response to the House
Resolution of July 31, 1888, has submitted a
memorandum prepared by Adjutant-General Drum
of the articles now at military posts suitable
to be included in a collection for a National
Military and Naval Museum. The list is an in-
teresting one, and we extract the following as a
sample: "Lieut.-Colonel L. L. Langdon, 2d Ar-
tillery, reports at Forts Barrancas and Pickens: An
old-pattern iron mortar, with the trunnions at the
base, and the contour a combination or union of the
spherical and cylindrical; the calibre is, as near as I
remember, 12 inch; two 24 or 32-pounder iron sea-
coast guns, English. They lie under the water,
about a mile eastward of Fort Pickens, where they
have lain since the post, Fort Arinado, of which
they were part of the armament that was blown up
in 1815, by the English and Spanish, on the approach
of General Jackson; old lance or pike, relic of Span-
ish occupation, so supposed."

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

A VERY good friend of the JOURNAL, and of its
editor as well, in a personal letter expresses his
opinion very freely on the subject of what he calls
the indiscriminate praise of officers nominated for
promotion. We are always glad to get such let-
ters, for they enable us to learn, more directly than
we can otherwise do, what the Army are thinking
and saying. We have a large acquaintance with
the Service, but it is of course impossible for us to
have an exact estimate of each individual officer,
and we are in a measure dependent upon such in-
formation as we receive at the time. In the case of
appointments and promotions that which comes to
us first is usually from Washington, where the in-
fluences which have resulted in a given choice are,
for the moment, controlling. While we are quite
as willing to criticize as we are to be criticized—if
anything a trifle more so—we never indulge in
criticism without the definite purpose of accom-
plishment. Now, perhaps our good friend who
has given us the benefit of his opinion, will add a
postscript to his letter telling us precisely what
good result he expects to follow a personal attack
upon some of Mr. Cleveland's latest appointees to
the staff corps. It will not prevent their confirma-
tion; such criticism never does; nor will it
prevent similar selections in the future. There
is no escape from the consequences of the
absolute discretion which is invested in the
President in filling certain positions, except by a
complete change of system. If, then, officers wish
for improvement they should unite to secure, if
possible, the enactment of a law which will make
desirable positions the reward of special fitness.
They may be sure that they can depend upon our
hearty co-operation in any such effort. As it is
now, the longest pole takes the persimmon, and it
does it every time. No more than you can tell by
the looks of a toad how far it will hop, can you judge
what chance an officer has for appointment to a
position he seeks by examining his record. You had
much better devote yourself to securing the list of
his friends and learning, if you can, what political
purpose is thought most desirable of accomplish-
ment just at that moment.

As to the desirability of appointments to the staff,
we have always held that it was a vicious system
which made line officers covet them. As they ought
not to want them, they ought not to complain if
they don't get them. A temporary detail which
gives an officer some opportunity for learning staff
duty is, no doubt, of use to him and to the Service,
but what does he gain, professionally, by being
permanently transferred from duty with troops to
service in a bureau?

Our correspondent, whose letter offers occasion
for this statement, seems to be under the impres-
sion that we are restrained in our criticism by some
mysterious dread of the "powers that be," which,
for some reason he omits to designate, "as ordained
of God." This is a delusion which is, no doubt,
shared by others. Our fear is never that we may
involve ourselves in the way suggested, but lest we
should be betrayed into an indefensible position. The
editor's ear is the one to which men hasten with those
suggestions for which they are not willing to be
themselves held responsible, and the judicious editor
is always on his guard lest he find himself in the po-
sition of the gentleman at the theatre who was re-
spectfully requested to poke with his cane a person
in front of him, whose attention it was desired to
attract, and who was left to explain the action as
best he could, the gentleman on whose behalf he
acted having meanwhile withdrawn. If officers
will furnish us with the evidence to make a good
case against anyone, whatever his position, whose
conduct in relation to the services is open to just
criticism, we are always ready to use it.

There is another requirement which we must in-
sist upon, which is that some good purpose is to be
accomplished by the criticism. As to the appoint-
ments within the discretion of the President, we
have been taking note of them for a quarter of a
century and during all that time we have heard
the same complaint of them. What good has it
done; what change has it effected? Our Army
ought not to contain an officer who is not fit for a
staff appointment. Some are, undoubtedly, better
fitted for a particular position than others, but the

sole judge as to that is the President, except so far as the Senate has the right to compel another choice without the ability itself to make a selection. Where the President makes his choice there is no alternative to its acceptance, for it requires something more than a difference of judgment concerning his selection to secure the reversal of his action by the Senate. We are so near the fourth of March that it is possible, though hardly probable, that the Senate may be persuaded to hang up unfitting appointments. Let officers, therefore, who know the facts, and who are not themselves personally interested, write to Senators urging their objection to given men, if they have any. This is their right, not to say their duty. But above all let officers of the Army, and officers of the Navy as well, unite in securing a change which will still further limit the exercise of a discretion which is so often exercised in a way to consider the interests of an individual alone, and not at the same time those of the Service.

WE have at the head of one of our great railroad systems an ex-officer of volunteers, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, and among the Vice Presidents of the company is Horace J. Hayden, formerly 1st Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, who won a brevet of Captain for "gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Gaines's Mills, Va.," and that of Major for "good conduct and gallant service during the war." Other railroads have in their management ex-soldiers of experience. Why cannot these gentlemen come together and organize a Volunteer Engineer and Railway Transport Staff Corps, such as they have had in England since 1865? The British corps is composed of the general managers of all the principal railways, eminent engineers and railway contractors, and it now numbers 28—14 being railway managers, 6 engineers and 7 contractors. The object of the formation of this corps was that the chief engineers and officers of railways should co-operate with the War Department in the defence of the country, and that the contractors should be called in when required for the construction of defensive and other works. So far, fortunately, the duties of the corps have been confined to answering certain problems which have been submitted to them from time to time by the War Department. Colonel Myles Fenton, a member of the Corps, in a lecture before the Aldershot Military Society, gives an illustration of the last exercise when required, then to report how long it would take to concentrate at a given point and within 48 hours, six army corps to meet an invading force of 150,000 men. The time for unloading to be 20 minutes for infantry, and 40 minutes for all other trains. The answer was to state what works were necessary, both at entraining and detraining places, and complete time-tables were to be printed of the times and routes of trains. The number of troops were: Infantry, 102,561; cavalry, 17,284; artillery, 9,907; total, 129,742 men and 378 guns, requiring altogether 515 trains. The furthest distance from the point of concentration was about 300 miles. It was found that the time required was as follows:

Within 5 hours	2,044	arrived at destination.
Between 5 and 10	8,654	"
" 10 and 15	13,987	"
" 15 and 20	6,964	"
" 20 and 25	17,823	"
" 25 and 30	14,408	"
" 30 and 35	18,905	"
" 35 and 40	1,682	"
" 40 and 45	30,445	"
In the 46th hour	8,149	"

It would be interesting to see what could be done under like circumstances in this country.

THE following duties were performed by troops in the various camps established last summer in the Department of the Platte:

General Hatch's Camp.—Attack and defence of convoys; passage and defence of defiles and river crossings; topographical and armed reconnaissances; grand guard and outpost duty; attack and defence of positions; constructing of shelter trenches; shelter for two field guns; building a bridge of two spans of thirteen feet each, by 50 men, time required, two hours; construction of gabions and fascines; brigade and other drills.

Colonel Blunt's Camp.—Brigade, battalion and company drills; outpost duty; construction of entrenchments, gabions and fascines; reconnaissances, and passage of defiles.

Colonel Merriam's Camp.—Conduct of marches; outpost duty; attack and defence of convoys; topographical reconnaissances; battalion and company drills.

The report of General Wheaton's camp is not yet at hand, but it will be seen that the duties performed were of great value and much interest was shown by officers and men. These encampments of the Department of the Platte, followed, as they

were, by others, resulted in the General Order for the Army, and we hope now to see adjoining Departments contest and in time larger commands will be brought together and much good result. Let us have all the practical duties of a soldier and thus have a well equipped and prepared Army.

THE sub-committee in charge of the naval appropriation bill, General Herbert chairman, has been actively engaged during the past week in the preparation of that measure. All the chiefs of bureaus have been interrogated in regard to their respective estimates and the bill is now complete, with the exception of the part relating to the Naval Academy and the increase of the Navy. The sub-committee is disposed to act liberally in dealing out appropriations for continuing work on vessels already authorized, but before recommending appropriations for new ones they desire to have the views of the Secretary. The committee expects to have the bill in shape to report to the House Jan. 7.

THE 20 years' bill, as it is called, as it passed the House on the 3d of April provides that officers of the line and staff, below the rank of brigadier general, shall, after serving continuously in one grade for twenty years, be entitled to the pay and allowances of the next higher grade. It was reported to the Senate May 3 from the Military Committee with an amendment including retired officers of the line in its benefits and a third section tacked on to it providing for a reorganization of the Subsistence Department. A minority of the committee opposed the bill. It now stands number fifty-two of "cases not objected to" on the Senate Calendar. It certainly ought to pass the Senate, but the differences between the two houses will have to be reconciled before the bill becomes a law. It cannot be taken up out of course without unanimous consent which it is difficult to obtain in the closing weeks of a session.

IN a decision by the Supreme Court, published at the time in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL (97 U. S. Supreme Court Reports, page 430), it was held that the acceptance of a resignation is irrevocable, as an officer ceases his connection with the Service from its date and can only be restored by the joint action of the President and the Senate. It is further held that a resignation tendered under precisely the same circumstances that surround the case of Captain Mount is strictly valid, and that it does not lie within the power of the officer tendering it to question its validity. Captain Mount's friends are still striving industriously to arrange matters in some way with the War Department, so that he may be restored to the Service if only for the purpose of wholly retirement as originally recommended by General Schofield. The probabilities are, however, that the Department will take no further action in the matter, and that the promotion, consequent upon the resignation, will soon be made.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution, held at Governor's Island, N. Y., on Thursday, it was announced that the gold medal of the institution had been awarded to 1st Lieutenant A. C. Sharpe, 22d U. S. Infantry, for the best essay on "Organization and Training of a National Reserve for Military Service." The essay by William Cary Sanger, major and quartermaster, 2d Brigade Staff, N. G., S. N. Y., received honorable mention. The Board of Award was composed of General J. B. Gordon, Governor of Georgia; General John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and General Henry W. Slocum, of New York. Lieutenant J. B. Hickey, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and Captain James E. Pilcher, Medical Department, U. S. A., were elected members of the Executive Council to fill existing vacancies.

THE Bethlehem Iron Co. submitted an alternative bid at a higher price for more prompt delivery of forgings for heavy guns. This the Department has accepted in place of the one reported last week, the average price per pound not exceeding 28 cents. The contract will be for 24 sets of forgings for 8 inch calibres; 21 for 10-inch, and 15 for 12-inch.

A LONDON correspondent of the New York Times writes: "I deeply regret to learn from Mr. Archibald Forbes that he has undergone a serious relapse. He refers to the shattered condition of his health and nerves and his constant and wearing pain, but he, by speaking of the feebleness in which he still remains, gives one the idea that the worst is over. For the sake of his wife (daughter of your Quartermaster-General Meigs), whose devotion is as bound-

less as her presence is brightening, and for the sake of journalism and military literature, it is to be hoped 'Archibald' will pull round once more. Even his foes recognize that he would be a sad loss to the profession he has adorned and even to the army and the military profession everywhere."

A PARIS correspondent of the New York Times writes: "France has indeed made tremendous strides since 1870, and her military strength to-day has assumed proportions which are truly formidable. Much of this is due to the effective renovation in the staff of the army and the requiring of a higher standard of proficiency among the ranks of the officers. To-day the armies of France are well officered, the condition of the line excellent, and the esprit de corps glorious, and the frontier defence nearly impregnable. France is prepared and ready for war, and depend upon it, she will regain Alsace and Lorraine or forever be crushed as a military power."

THE Kansas City Times asks us for the record of Captain Douglas M. Scott, just appointed Commissary of Subsistence. He is a native of Massachusetts and was appointed from Pennsylvania a 2d Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, Jan. 19, 1867. He was transferred to the 1st Infantry, Sept. 19, 1869, and promoted captain, Feb. 20, 1884. He served with his regiment four months in Arizona, and about a year as A. D. C. to General Crook. In addition to this, he has been absent from his regiment about seven and one-half years on detached service and about three years and one-half on sick leave and regular leave.

THE many friends of General Roger Jones, Senior Inspector General, U. S. A., will share the gratification with which we learn that the General made the journey, on the 27th of December, from Governor's Island to Old Point Comfort very comfortably, and that he has in the past ten days improved very rapidly. Mrs. Jones, who is with her husband at the Hygeia, expresses the confident hope that he will in a few weeks be himself again.

COLONEL SEWARD, of the 9th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., appeared before the Sinking Fund Commissioners at the City Hall, New York, Dec. 27, and urged the claims of his regiment to an armory in preference to those of the 71st. Mayor Hewitt opposed giving a hearing to Colonel Seward, but he was overruled. He argued the point with the colonel but was again overruled, a motion to confirm the recommendation of the Armory Board in favor of giving a site to the 71st being lost by a tie vote, Recorder Smyth and Comptroller Myers voting against it and the Mayor and Chamberlain Ivins for it.

1ST LIEUT. O. L. HEIN, 1st Cavalry, has resigned the secretaryship of the U. S. Cavalry Association, and requests that all communications for the association may hereafter be addressed to the "Secretary," U. S. Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

At a recent meeting in New York of the survivors of the Burnside expedition, the project of forming a Roanoke Association was determined upon to annually celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Roanoke Island, which occurred Feb. 8, 1862.

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Texas, concludes an interesting resumé of target firing for 1888 by recommending that "a figure of merit be established for pistol firing for the practice season."

THE officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps will be received by the President at 11 40 A. M. on New Year's Day, 1889.

(New York Commercial-Advertiser.)

STEEL-PLATED SHIPS.

ACCOUNTS from the United States steamer *Dolphin* would seem to indicate that the action of salt water on the bottoms of steel vessels tends toward rendering them unserviceable for sea duty in a much shorter space of time than was calculated upon. The rust and galvanic action combined have already made little indents in her plating to a depth of three-sixteenths of an inch, which, in plates originally only seven-sixteenths of an inch, shows that considerable care will have to be taken with the vessels of the new steel navy that are destined to cruise for a considerable length of time in waters along the South American coast, without having an occasional docking and repairing.

The waters of the Pacific seem particularly bad in their effect on steel or iron craft. All the steamers of the Pacific Navigation Company trading on that coast, as well as the Pacific Steamship Company's vessels, have to be docked and painted at least three times a year. The Chilean men-of-war are likewise great sufferers in this particular, and are docked every four months, at each of which times four coats of anti-fouling paint are applied. In the case of the *Dolphin*, "the pitting," as it is called, extends along the vessel's water line, being worst amidships and tapering towards the ends, and all this notwithstanding the fact that the vessel was heeled over and painted whenever practicable during her stay in the different ports.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Sergt.-Maj. Chas. H. Devereux, 6th Inf., has been reduced and fined \$30 for abuse of the authority entrusted to him.

2d Lieut. R. C. Croxton, 5th Inf., will proceed from Richmond, Va., to Jefferson Bks. to conduct recruits to Texas and then join his company (S. O. 210, Dec. 13, Rec. Ser.)

The C. O. Fort Wood will issue a furlough for 40 days to 1st Sergt. Louis Benner, Co. B, 11th Inf., on re-enlistment (S. O. 275, Dec. 28, Div. A.)

A G. C. M. is to meet at Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 3, 1889. Detail: Maj. Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav., and Robt. H. White, surgeon; Capt. Geo. S. Anderson, 6th Cav., and James Parker, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Barrington K. West, 6th Cav., Samuel Reber, 4th Cav., Andrew G. Quay, 5th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 275, Div. Atl., Dec. 28.)

THE ARMORED COAST DEFENCE VESSEL.

The plans for the new coast defence vessel were finally completed this week, and are now awaiting the inspection of prospective bidders. To complete them within the time set by the Secretary (Dec. 28) the draughtsmen have been obliged to work extra hours, including Sundays and even a part of Christmas day. Secretary Whitney has taken the deepest interest in the preparation of these plans. He has considered suggestions, examined plans, and gone into every detail; in fact, it may be said that the design of the vessel emanated from him. Failing to get what he considered a proper design, he consulted with men of ideas, fixed upon a plan of his own, and placed the design of Commodore Wilson, Chief Constructor of the Navy, to work out and elaborate in detail. As the plans progressed he, on several occasions, brought his bureau officers together to consult relative thereto, until finally, with the aid of the Chief Constructor, Engineer-in-Chief, and Chief of Ordnance, the plans have been perfected. Proposals for the construction of the vessel will be opened Feb. 20 next. Three propositions will be considered: one for the construction of the vessel complete, according to plans provided by the Secretary of the Navy; another upon plans for keel and modification of plans for machinery, furnished by the Secretary of the Navy, and the third according to plans of hull furnished by the Secretary of the Navy, and plans of machinery to be furnished by the contractor.

The principal dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 250 feet; breadth extreme, 50 feet; displacement, regular or seagoing trim, about 4,000 tons; draught of water, (mean), 14 ft. 6 in.; indicated horse power, 5,400.

The bow will be ram shaped and strengthened for ramming. The vessel will be constructed on the bracket system with a double bottom, and watertight compartments. There will be a light superstructure above the main deck, extending from barbettes to barbettes. The protection of the hull is by a belt of steel armor extending the entire length of the vessel 16 inches over the vital parts, and at the extreme ends 8 inches and 6 inches in thickness.

The armored deck is 3 inches in thickness, and at the forward and the after ends is 2 inches. There is an armored conning tower, 10 inches in thickness, located immediately abaft the forward barbettes, in which is fitted the steering gear, telegraph, speaking tubes, etc. The arrangement for raising and housing the anchors is in accordance with the most modern arrangements.

The vessel is to have a military mast about 20 inches in diameter, and 50 feet above the superstructure deck, placed abaft the smoke stack, out of line of fire, for signal purposes, and fitted as an uptake for exhaust ventilation. The mast will have two tops, one fitted to carry two machine guns, and one fitted for search light. A steel boom is attached to the mast to be used as a derrick for working the boats. The battery will consist of: One 110-ton, 16 inch, B. L. R.; one 46-ton, 12 inch, B. L. R.; one 15 inch pneumatic dynamite gun; six 33 pdr., rapid fire guns; three 9-pdr., rapid fire guns; two 6-pdr., rapid fire guns; four 3-pdr., rapid fire guns.

The propelling machinery is of the most modern type, and is capable of developing and maintaining under forced draught at least 5,400 I. H. P., for at least four hours under standard conditions in smooth water trial. The boilers are placed in two independent fire rooms and using one smoke stack, the base of which is protected by steel armor 6 inches in thickness. The vessel will have twin screws of about 10 feet 6 inches diameter, with such pitch, and number of blades, as may be deemed best to obtain the requisite speed. The ventilating, draining, and pumping arrangements are of the most modern character. Dynamics of sufficient capacity, are provided, and of most modern style, for search lights and lighting vessels throughout. The vessel is provided with the following boats: One 28-ft. steam whale boat; one 23-ft. cutter; two 26-ft. cutters; two 27-ft. whaleboats; one 18-ft. dinghy. Accommodations are provided for the captain, for at least 10 wardroom officers and 6 steerage officers, and for 150 men.

A SWEEPING CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Sun:

DEAR SIR: In the Sun of Dec. 26, there appeared an article headed: "The Navy in Politics—Charge that Line Officers are Taking a Hand in Cabinet-making."

I was present at the meeting referred to in the article and I positively assert that:

1. No criticism of any older officer of the Service was made. 2. No allusion of any kind was made to any Navy Department official. 3. It was not at this meeting, nor at any other that I am aware of, proposed to organize a "National Nautical Association."

4. There was no discussion of political affairs.

5. Not one word was said about the appointment of a Secretary of the Navy under the next Administration, nor have I ever heard that any naval officer expects to influence such appointment.

6. There was no allusion to the press, nor to "newspaper men."

The above refutes every point made in the article, except that there was some discussion about legislative affairs. This was limited to the discussion of measures for increasing the efficiency of the Navy,

which, if passed, will not affect the interests of any other corps, nor the policy of the Navy Department. It is very touch to be regretted that such absolute misstatements should obtain publicity, for they only serve to increase the differences existing between the line and staff of the Navy, which differences line officers would, I believe, be glad to have settled. I am, very respectfully,

R. L. PHYTHIAN, Captain, U. S. N.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1888.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Admiralty Gazette says: The damage which has from time to time been done to the inner tubes and muzzles of the new breechloaders when firing proof or large charges appears to be due to the shocks and jars occasioned by the system of rifling and projectile firing. These sudden strains do not seem to have been as yet estimated with any degree of precision, although the breech mechanism frequently occasions considerable trouble, and often entails delay by setting fast. They are, however, capital target weapons, especially when handled by skilled crews, but even then they require much care to avoid accident. The falling of dust from the beams of a ship, or the blowing of sand upon the breech screw on shore, are equally detrimental to the workings of their mechanism. Many artillerymen, in consequence of this liability of the new 12 pounders to become temporarily disabled, and occasionally more seriously damaged, prefer the certainty of discharge with the 13 pounder muzzle-loaders to the less certain but rather quicker fire of the 12-pounder breech-loaders.

The question of priority of invention between Benjamin Atha and his former partner, John Illingworth, in regard to a process for casting continuous steel ingots to avoid "piping" or the formation of a deep cavity in the centre of the ingot, was decided in favor of Mr. Atha by Patent Examiner Cook at Washington on Saturday. Steps will at once be taken by Mr. Illingworth to appeal the case. The quarrel over this invention caused the separation of the partners last winter, and Illingworth is now building a huge steel works in Harrison, across the river from the Newark Steel works, which is now operated by Mr. Atha and the company which he organized when he bought out his old partner's interest for \$300,000.

It is reported that the new quick-firing guns invented by Lord Armstrong's firm, and brought forward early this year, have now been definitely adopted in England for both sea and land services. There are two calibres intended to fire 36 and 100 lb. projectiles respectively, and able to discharge ten or eleven projectiles each minute. A special smokeless powder has been adopted for the cartridges, although the shells will continue to be exploded by fine-grain powder.

The *Revista di Artiglieria e Genio* gives the following prescription for burnishing steel: Cyanide of potassium, 15 grammes; fatty soap, 15 grammes; Meudon whiting, 30 grammes; water in sufficient quantity to mix well the above substances, and form them into a consistent paste. The still is first washed with a solution of 15 grammes of cyanide of potassium and 30 grammes of water; it is then well rubbed with the paste. Petroleum is also a good dust destroyer, only its action is very slow.

A fatal gun explosion has occurred on board the French ironclad *Amiral Duperre*, while exercising in the Golfe de Jouan, causing the deaths of M. de Nanteuil, the officer in charge, two non-commissioned officers, and three artillerymen. The gun was one of the four large steel guns of the 1875 pattern, with which the *Amiral Duperre* was provided. This is the first accident of the kind which has occurred on board a French man-of-war since the adoption of the guns. The cannon weighed 48 tons, and was of about 13 inches calibre. It was loaded with a shot weighing over 800 weight, and with two huge cartridges weighing together more than 200 weight.

A NOVEL LAW CASE.

LIEUTENANT J. A. EMERY, 11th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, has been before the Supreme Court at Watertown, N. Y., recently, in response to a suit for slander, brought against him by a former private of the 11th Infantry, now a member of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A. A Watertown despatch, referring to the case, says: "About a year and a half ago the 11th Infantry was stationed at Fort Bennett, Dakota. Lally the private in question, was engaged one day in unspiring a game of ball on the fort grounds. Among the spectators were Lieut. Emery and Lieut. Lloyd, 15th Infantry. Lally had previously served in the Fifteenth as a private. While the game was going on Lloyd told Emery that Lally had been court-martialed for rape. After the Eleventh had been transferred to Sackett's Harbor, Lieut. Emery repeated the story to his first sergeant. Lally heard of it, and retained two prominent attorneys of Watertown, and sued Lieutenant Emery for slander, claiming \$1,000 damages. Lieut. Emery admitted that he repeated the story told him by Lieut. Lloyd, but said he did not do it to injure Lally. He said he did it for the purpose of discipline, according to the custom of the Regular Army. The defence also claimed that in reporting to the sergeant what he had heard in regard to the character of Lally he was only doing what his duty as an officer compelled him to do. District Attorney Peck made an able and exhaustive argument in behalf of Lieut. Emery, in which he claimed that the ethics of the Regular Army were entirely in his client's favor. But it did not weigh well with the civilian jury, which was made up of Jefferson County farmers. In less than half an hour they agreed on a verdict of \$200 in favor of Private Lally. Lieut. Emery will appeal the case."

MISS MARGARET HALL WHISTLER, eldest daughter of Gen. J. N. G. Whistler, U. S. A., died suddenly at her brother's ranch in Montana Dec. 12.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, Dec. 28, 1888.

THE Christmas tree and treat for the soldiers' children took place last Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Although the night was cold the attendance was very large, some of the children having come from the neighboring village of Highland Falls. The little tots did their part well and entered thoroughly into the spirit of their songs.

Christmas day was very quiet, but few visitors being at the post. The services at the churches on the post and in the vicinity were well attended.

There will be an officers' concert to-morrow evening; on Saturday evening the large cadet hop, and on next Tuesday evening the officers' New Year hop will occur.

Gen. and Mrs. Jackson, parents of Cadet Jackson, of the 2d class, are visiting their son, who has been quite ill.

Miss Willey Johnson, sister of Cadet Johnson, of the 1st class, is visiting Mrs. Kowan.

Mr. W. R. Michie, son of Prof. Michie, is spending his vacation with his parents.

Dr. and Mrs. Knedler are expected shortly after New Year. They will probably reach the post by Jan. 4.

Dr. Tilton, the new surgeon, has not yet arrived, being detained, we understand, on account of sickness.

Riding has taken place on the plain quite frequently during the past few days. This state of things is very unusual at this time of year.

COMMANDER B. F. DAY, U. S. N., is in Washington, and will remain during the winter.

PAYMASTER W. J. THOMSON, U. S. N., on duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, is in Washington on a visit to his family.

MR. VAN WINKLE, of West Philadelphia, is spending the Christmas holidays with his daughter, Mrs. Col. T. M. Anderson, of Vancouver Barracks.

WE are informed of the engagement of Miss Sara Brooke, daughter of Major John Brooke, Surgeon, U. S. A., to Lieut. Stephen Miller Foote, 4th Art.

THE spectacle of a naval officer in uniform wearing a stovepipe hat was a sight that greeted the visitors at the Navy Department one afternoon last week.

A CABLEGRAM was received at the Navy Department, Dec. 27, announcing that P. A. Surg. Arthur C. Heffenger, attached to the *Kearsarge*, had been invalided home.

ENSIGN THOMAS W. RYAN, who was recently ordered on a three years' cruise to South America on the *Richmond*, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy.

THE weekly reception and hop in the ball room of the Norfolk Navy-yard on Friday morning of last week was largely attended by the society people of the two cities. The usual Saturday hop followed.

THE San Francisco papers report that a Court-martial at the Presidio is trying 2d Lieut. H. M. Roach, 1st Inf., charged with some financial misdemeanor committed while post adjutant at Fort Gaston.

COMMANDER A. G. KELLOGG, U. S. N., now commanding the *Ossipee*, has purchased a fine lot in the western portion of Rockville, Md., paying therefor \$1,000. He proposes to improve his property in the spring by the erection of a fine house, to cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000.

THE following Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending Dec. 27, 1888: Naval Cadet R. R. Belknap, Naval Cadets B. F. Hutchison and George H. Rock, Lieut.-Comdr. H. E. Nichols, Lieut. W. H. Driggs, Naval Cadet C. N. Offley, Paymaster W. J. Thomson.

AMONG the changes in the Engineer Corps of the Navy soon to be announced in orders are the following: P. A. Engr. T. F. Burgdorff, relieved from college duty at Knoxville, Tenn., and ordered to Mare Island, Cal., relieving Asst. Engr. W. M. McFarland, who will report for duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.; Asst. Engr. Leo D. Miner, now on duty at the Norfolk Navy yard, will relieve Mr. Burgdorff at the Knoxville College.

REAR ADMIRAL WM. E. LE ROY's will, filed for probate on Thursday, names as executors Admiral Le Roy's brother, Anson V. H. Le Roy, and his cousin, Herman R. Le Roy, who receive \$5,000 each. His wife receives one-half of the residue of the estate after the payment of the legacies contained in the will for life, and the children, Julia E. and Henry W. Le Roy, receive the other half. At Mrs. Le Roy's death each of her two children by a former marriage is to receive \$10,000 and the residue of the estate will go to Julia E. and Henry W. Le Roy.

THE examination of Commos. Belknap and Harmony for promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral is now in progress at the Navy Dept. There is no vacancy in the grade at present and will not be until March 25 when Rear Admiral Luce retires. Why these officers should be examined at the present time is not exactly known. One reason assigned is the trouble experienced in obtaining a Board of Admirals. Another is that Secretary Whitney is very anxious for Commodore Belknap to be nominated and confirmed as Admiral before he goes out of the Navy Department. Certain it is that the examination of these officers at the present time is exciting considerable talk in Navy circles. There will be no vacancy for Commodore Harmony in the regular way for over fifteen months, and that by the retirement of Rear Admiral Jouett in 1890. The published stories about the probable retirement of Admiral Braine are indignantly denied by the latter. He says he is very thankful for his Navy friends who are so anxious to get him out of the way in order that they may be promoted, but even if the Navy Department continues him on waiting orders during the remaining time allowed him he will not under any circumstances go upon the retired list until the time expires by limitation.

LARGE purchases of steel blooms and other steel are stated to have been made recently in Germany upon American account. Messrs. Sturm Brothers, Messrs. Wendel, the Dudelande Steel Works Company, the Rhine Steel Works Company, and the Phoenix Company are stated to have received orders which will occupy them until March, 1889.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ALABAMA—RIOT DUTY.

COL. T. G. JONES, 2d Regt., of Alabama State troops, who was in command of the military at Birmingham, Ala., during riots there the early part of the month, has made his report on the operations there to the Adjutant General of the State. In this report, dated Dec. 17, 1888, Col. Jones reviews the outbreak and particulars relating to ordering the troops on the scene. The troops on duty were: Co. A, Montgomery Greys, Capt. Jones; Co. D, Montgomery True Blues, Capt. Bibb; Troop A, Montgomery Mounted Rifles, Capt. Wiley, and Battery A, Montgomery Field Artillery, Capt. Clisby, with one Gatling gun, all under command of Capt. Clisby. Major Steiner reported with Co. C, Greenville Light Guards; Capt. Peazler, and Butler Rifles, Capt. Broken; Co. F, Warrior Guards, Capt. Foster; the Anniston Rifles, Capt. Caldwell; Co. H, Lee Light Infantry, Capt. Dean, and a detachment of men belonging to the Montgomery companies, under Capt. Amerine. In addition to these, were the local companies, Co. K, Birmingham Rifles, Lieut. Rowley; Co. G, Jefferson Volunteers, Capt. Clark; Co. E, Birmingham Guards, Capt. Woodbridge; Bat. B, Birmingham Light Infantry, Lieut. White, with one 3 inch rifle gun and one improved Gatling gun. All these companies belong to the 2d Regt., with the exception of the Butler Rifles, Capt. Broken, 1st Regt., and the Anniston Rifles, 3d Regt. Aggregate, 405. Col. Jones says:

As fast as they arrived the troops were ordered to positions previously determined on, and proper dispositions were made for guarding the jail and a large gun store, and for affording such protection as might be found necessary for the electric light, gas and water works, and some private residences and to thoroughly patrol the city and adjoining territory. Scouts were sent out and other arrangements made to obtain prompt information of anything which might occur. The situation was such that I felt compelled to keep the main body of the command in the immediate vicinity of the jail.

The arrival of the troops had a reassuring effect. Occasionally, as was to be expected, individuals indulged in insults to them, and in some instances invited personal collisions; but the crowds in every instance but one, were dispersed without much difficulty or bad feeling, considering the circumstances. About 4 o'clock Sunday evening, Dec. 9, a crowd began to jeer and yell at the guards, and attract by the excitement still larger crowds there. The crowd refused to disperse when kindly but firmly ordered to do so, and persons in it acted as if they wished to provoke a collision. I ordered Co. A, Montgomery Greys, to clear a portion of the space at the point of the bayonet, which was promptly done. I held nearly 100 men at this point for some time, to be prepared for any emergency. Fortunately there was no further need for them.

On Dec. 10 I asked the Governor to come to Birmingham that he might see for himself and determine when the troops could be removed. He arrived the same night and was received by a proper escort. Lieut.-Col. G. L. Comer reported for duty Monday, having come by the first train after receiving orders.

Dec. 11, 12, passed quietly with the gradual but sure abatement of the excitement, which was much hastened by the tone of editorials in the city press. The Anniston Rifles, Warrior Guards and Lee Light Infantry were ordered home on Dec. 12, and the field and staff and remainder of the command, with the exception of local companies, left for their homes at 4 o'clock Dec. 13. The local companies were left on duty under command of Capt. B. L. Wyman, with special instructions as required by telegraphic orders from the Adjutant General's Office.

The officers of these companies expected and desired orders, but received none. It had been agreed that a general alarm would be sounded, calling the troops to their respective armories if needed. For some reason this was not done, and the different companies therefore reached the ground at different times. Capt. Clark reports that 20 of his company, under command of Lieut. Plosser, after the firing, moved at charge bayonets on the angry crowd near the jail and dispersed it. The Rifles, 19 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under Lieut. Rowley, moved shortly afterwards and aided in dispersing the crowds and guarded several entrances to the jail. A detachment of the Guards, Capt. Woodbridge, guarded the Birmingham Arms Company's store. Capt. Clark, as senior officer present, commanded the whole. From many accounts the coolness and courage of the officers and men at this time was invaluable in restoring order.

These commands came up to the usual strength as soon as the men were notified, and they rendered efficient service afterwards until relieved from duty. Capt. B. L. Wyman some time since tendered his resignation and supposed it had been accepted, and on my arrival promptly volunteered to serve in any way; and being informed that his resignation had not been accepted, resumed command of the company.

The duties of quartermaster and commissary were most efficiently discharged by Capt. B. L. Holt, who is a model officer; but neither his efforts nor those of the quartermaster general, supplemented by my own, prevented the troops from suffering from many hardships and undergoing great exposure. The soldier in actual war is gradually hardened to exposure, and at least has his blanket, and can generally obtain plenty of fire wood. The suffering of this command suddenly taken from peaceful pursuits, without time to make any preparation was greater than that of soldiers in actual war, for the same length of time.

It was raining most of the time, and the troops, who were without blankets and overcoats, were compelled to do guard duty in the mud, rain and cold, and often to sleep on the ground without shelter of any kind. It was difficult on the first night to obtain a supply of wood for fires, though this was afterwards remedied by the kindness of the Commissioners Court of Jefferson County, which afterwards loaned the command 100 blankets. On Dec. 10 Capt. Holt, under authority from the Governor, purchased 100 more blankets; still there were not enough to go round. Many of the officers and men were threatened with pneumonia, and the

change of water also increased the sickness. Over thirty of the men were ill and had to be sent home. The only redeeming feature was the excellent food obtained from Mr. Knab's eating house in the Union depot. He was untiring in his efforts for the comfort of the command.

On three occasions in the past five years the people of Alabama have seen her citizen soldiers, while engaged in the enforcement of her laws, exposed for days to the rain and cold of winter without overcoats, blankets, or proper equipments of any kind. Men who are willing to stake their all in the defence of the State, should not be required to risk the loss of life and health from any exposure which can be obviated by moderate expenditure on the part of the State. This long neglect of the wants of the troops is unworthy of a great State, and has had a very discouraging effect upon the entire organization. If not remedied in the near future it will soon destroy the morale of the State troops.

Alabama has no better son than her volunteer soldier. Derided by some, misunderstood by others, and jeered at as a "holiday soldier," he is always at his post, and has never been found wanting. Generally, dependent on each day's work for each day's bread, discouraged by scant provision for his wants, knowing that the State would contribute nothing to the support of those he left behind if his life were lost in its service—he has nevertheless always willingly risked his life to enforce her laws, and despised on his post of duty the threat sometimes borne to him from the rear to reward his manhood by privation in his home and loss of employment on his return. Men who thus unselfishly serve the State, with no other incentive than love of her people, and desire to save the blessings of liberty regulated by law, are among the noblest types of the citizenship of a free people.

The command is indebted to Capt. Fred Ferguson, Mr. W. F. Smith, Mr. F. C. Thompson, Hon. G. W. Hewitt, Col. D. S. Troy, Mr. David Brown, and several other gentlemen, whose names I regret I cannot now recall, for kindly interest in our welfare. It is also indebted to the Commissioners Court of Jefferson County for firewood and the loan of blankets, and to the *Age-Herald, News, and Chronicle* for many words of commendation. I am under special obligations to Mayor Thompson and Sheriff Smith for their hearty co-operation in all measures to restore order, and also to Judges Greene, Sharpe, and Porter and Solicitor Hawkins.

Lieut.-Col. Comer, Major Steiner, Surgeon Hill, Asst. Surg. Watkins, Capt. Saffold, Adjt., Capt. Holt, Quartermaster, did their whole duty and were constantly at their posts.

Major Goldsmith B. West, of Gen. Whiting's staff, volunteered for duty on mine and rendered valuable service.

Capt. M. H. Amerine and P. B. Bibb, former captains respectively of the Greys and Blues, rendered efficient service in collecting men here and reported to me. There being several vacancies I gladly availed myself of the services of these trained soldiers and put them on duty as officers. Capt. Saffold also volunteered and was promptly assigned to duty as Adjutant.

The conduct and bearing of company commanders and line officers was unexceptionable. The rank and file lived with each other in cheerful submission to the requirements of a rigorous discipline, and bore with soldierly fortitude and without grumbling, the hardships and exposures of the service. None of the men forgot they were citizen soldiers, whose first duty was to set an example in their own persons of obedience to law. I know, and can learn, of no instance in which they disregarded the rights of citizens, or treated any of them with the slightest disrespect.

The non-commissioned staff, Sergeant-Major R. O. Waller, Quartermaster-Sergeant Mike Graham, and Sergt. Owen E. Courtney, Bugler, discharged their duties faithfully and to my entire satisfaction. Master Crawford Blackwood, a soldierly youth of the Birmingham Rifles, acted as courier, and deserves special commendation.

In the uncertainty of the situation surrounding us, I was compelled to take many precautions which resulted in inconvenience to the citizens who resided in or had business within the lines, and sometimes to disperse crowds, not that it was believed they intended lawlessness, but because their gathering brought about greater excitement, and, unrestrained, might have resulted in further disorder. The inconvenience thus occasioned the citizens was not as great as that which the troops cheerfully underwent, and citizen and soldier alike recall them as small sacrifices to be willingly rendered in the cause of law and order.

Grateful to a kind Providence, whose instruments we were in restoring peace without bloodshed, and thanking his Excellency, the Governor, for the confidence reposed in me, as also to yourself for your efforts in behalf of the command, I have the honor to be, Colonel, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. G. JONES,

Colonel, 2d Regiment, A. S. T.

AMBULANCE CORPS.

The Brigade Hospital of the Massachusetts militia, at their State camp ground, is a permanent building, and well furnished with hospital supplies, medicines and surgical instruments. The State has also a well organized ambulance corps who undergo systematic instruction, and the ambulance officers are directed to instruct their men for at least one hour at each of their meetings in the following subjects: Anatomy, so far as is necessary for an intelligent performance of their duties.

How to control hemorrhage; appliances for the same, and how to improvise them, paying particular attention to this subject; the principal symptoms of epilepsy, sunstroke and intoxication, how to distinguish one from the other and immediate treatment of each; the immediate treatment of those asphyxiated from drowning; the use and application of the triangular and other bandages; the signs of serious injury; normal rate of pulse and normal temperature; pulse and temperature that indicate serious and fatal issue; the application of temporary appliances, and improvising the same, as well as the handling of the disabled and their transportation.

These subjects are taught in such order as the instructor may see fit. The corps also possesses a two-

horse ambulance, built by Abbot Downing and Co., Concord, N. H. It is so constructed that by lifting the sides of the seats a bed is made the height of the seats from the floor of the wagon, which will readily accommodate three men. It is also arranged that one seat can be raised, making a comfortable bed for one, while the other seat will accommodate five or six men in a sitting position.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In his annual report for the year 1888 Inspector-General Samuel Dalton says:

All State property was in good condition and well cared for. A large majority of the companies were found in satisfactory condition; five companies and one signal corps were found in poor condition. In the case of all the commands found poor, the fault lies with the commanding officer rather than with the men. The continuance of such officers in the service is detrimental and a reflection on their superior officers. Arduous drills should not be confined to routine company drill, but evenings should at intervals be devoted to guard duty and to the reading and explanation of tactics.

The entire force performed the annual tour of camp duty as required by law. Military discipline and courtesy were better than in former years. The camps were absolutely clean, and an earnestness on the part of officers and men to perform their whole duty was manifest.

More earnest work on the part of lieutenants should be required in the matter of guard duty. Non-commissioned officers were, as a rule, well instructed, and, in more than one instance, a good guard was the result of their efforts, while at the same time lieutenants were found inefficient. The appearance of officers in uniform has improved; a few relics of former days, however, yet remain.

The aggregate officers and men on the rolls at the date of encampments was 5,535, of which 5,090 performed camp duty, to which may be added the bands, making an attendance of 5,378, showing commendable zeal and endeavor on the part of officers and men alike. 435 enlisted men were reported absent for the reasons: No excuse, 96; sickness, 82; business and refusal of employers, 257.

The following mentioned companies are deserving of mention, every officer and man of which, of a full enrolment in each, having performed in whole, or in part, this tour of duty: Cos. H and I, 1st Inf.; K, 2d Inf.; E and H, 5th Inf.; G and H, 8th Inf.; G and H, 9th Inf., and the ambulance corps of the 2d Brigade. The following reported every officer and man of a full enrolment: Cos. B and L, 1st Inf.; C, D, F and I, 5th Inf.; A, 6th Inf.; I and K, 8th Inf.; C and M, 9th Infantry; ambulance and signal corps, 1st Brigade. Co. E, 2d Inf., performed camp duty with 43 officers and men, being the smallest number reported by any company of infantry. This was occasioned by the refusal of employers to allow the men to leave work. Five men who did respond for duty were discharged by their employers.

All men absent from camp and annual drills without leave or proper excuse, were promptly discharged by the commander-in-chief, on recommendation of this department.

Co. G, 2d regiment infantry, is entitled to special mention, having reported with every officer and man, of a maximum enrolment. Several companies also reported with but two men less than the full number allowed by law. Cos. H, 8th Inf., and A and C, 8th Inf., are mentioned as parading the smallest companies at the annual drills. Average per cent. of attendance at camps, 92½; annual drills, 88 1-10; for all duties, 90; nearly all the commands making substantial gains, this being the largest average attendance ever attained at the annual tours of duty, and showing constant and steady increase year by year.

From careful observation of the duty performed by the militia during the year, this department is enabled to assure the commonwealth of the possession of a well disciplined, equipped and effective force, the tone of officers and men giving assurance for the maintenance of its present standard, and continued progress in efficiency in the future. It is recommended that the plan of annual assembling of the troops be continued, but that the assembly be by brigades in the various cities of the commonwealth for the acquirement of knowledge pertaining to actual service; that some means be devised whereby the business man may be made to understand that the duty performed by the citizen soldier is important; nearly 90 per cent. of the absentees were by reason of the refusal of such employers; that all commanding officers take measures at once for the removal of ignorant and careless officers (fortunately they are but few); that at the encampments of the coming year there be less of ceremony and more attention to details; that the manner of the payments of troops be simplified, and, if possible, the payments be made at camp; that no recruit be permitted to drill in the ranks of his company until first being thoroughly instructed in the "set up" of the soldier; that for all tours of duty transportation in kind be furnished by the State, and that an allowance be given each company for repairs; that some uniform rule be established fixing the limits of commands for recruiting.

This department is under many obligations to the asst. insp. general, Colo. Rockwell, Currier, Sampson and Wellington. Major Sanger, 1st brigade, and Capt. Thompson, 2d brigade, for zealous and intelligent services.

During the year these officers have given their time cheerfully and without pay, save that due them for regular authorized duty at camps and annual drills. The suggestion of one year ago that these officers should be paid for duty at Army inspections, is renewed.

Thanks are given the officers and men of the militia for their cheerful acceptance and adoption of suggestions, and for many courtesies.

The Standish Guards, Co. D, 2d Battalion of Plymouth, Mass., on Dec. 21 celebrated its seventieth anniversary and also Forefathers Day by a parade, a dinner at Lyceum Hall, a prize drill and a ball at the armory.

The 102d annual ball of the Charlestown Artillery, Co. D, 9th Inf., took place on Dec. 21st, and was largely attended. Capt. E. Egan was presented with an elegant sword, scabbard and belt, a token of esteem from his numerous friends.

Each company of the 8th regiment of infantry,

THE NEW GERMAN DRILL BOOK.*

(Continued from page 335, Dec. 22.)

We now come to the regulations for a company in extended order. The principles of the formation and movement of an extended line have been already explained in the regulations for the platoon. The company proceeds as follows:

The command "Extend" applies to whole platoons when not otherwise specified, and in the case of a company column to the leading platoon. If the company is in line the platoon which is to extend must be specified.

The remainder of the company, whether in line or column, represents the support, and remains halted until the extended platoon has got to the proper distance from it. One bugler is with the company commander, and another with the extended platoon. The other buglers or drummers remain with the support.

In extending, an interval of about seven paces is to be left between platoons.

The reinforcement of an extended line is effected, according to the orders of the commander, either by prolonging it or by filling up the intervals. A platoon ordered to reinforce extends from the halt, and if it is to prolong moves up on one flank of the extended platoon at about seven paces interval from it. In the other case the reinforcing men must take their place, in the intervals, between platoons, and in those which they find in the extended platoon itself, and must go forward in those places. A mingling of platoons is thus unavoidable, but the company must be practised in quickly assuming a new organization. For this purpose the platoon commanders divide the line among themselves, and the group leaders act in a similar manner. If the reinforcement is to be made under the enemy's fire the reinforcing body must come up in extended order and at the double.

The part of a company which remains in close order is available, either for increasing the front of attack, for supporting the firing line, or for defending the flanks of the latter if they should be threatened. It takes up its position according to the purposes for which it is to be employed.

The distance of the support from the extended line depends upon circumstances—a strict rule cannot be laid down. The object to be attained is that the firing line should be supported at the right time. At exercise, when the lie of the ground is not taken into consideration, the distance of the support will be about 150 paces from the firing line at the first extension.

The support is formed either in line or in column, and in its movements, which are to be performed at ease (*ohne Trill*), conforms to those of the extended line. Under the actual fire of the enemy, the step (*Trill*) is taken up, and every change of formation is to be avoided as much as possible. At the halt, the effect of the enemy's fire is to be weakened by making the men kneel or lie down.

On the word of the company commanders, "Assemble," the platoons join the company column, separate platoons always forming in rear of that part of the company which has remained in close order.

The company must be exercised in company column, in line, and in column of sections, in taking up any specified position quietly and quickly. It is useless to render such exercises more difficult by moving rear rank in front, etc., which is impossible on real service.

The battalion is formed of four companies. The battalion commander gives either cautionary and executive words of command, or only the former. He gives both the cautionary and executive words when all the companies, being in one of the fundamental formations, have to act alike. In all other cases he gives only cautionary orders.

Movements from one formation to another are usually made with sloped arms. When the companies have taken up their new positions they order arms, dress, and stand easy, unless otherwise ordered.

On the drill-ground, movements in the fundamental formations, and from one to another of them, are generally executed at attention (*in Trill*). Extending for action is performed at attention or at ease, according to the discretion of the battalion commander. All subsequent movements of the companies are made "at ease," except that when actually under the enemy's fire the step must be taken up (*i. e.*, the men must move and stand at attention).

The battalion is always, when not extended, formed in company columns, which may be arranged in three different "fundamental formations," according to the available space and the object in view. These formations are styled the Double Column, the Deep Column, and the Broad Column.

All four companies are in company columns—*i. e.*, in columns of platoons, at seven paces distance. In the double column, No. 1 Company is on the right, with No. 2 in its rear. No. 3 is abreast of No. 1, at three paces interval, with No. 4 in its rear. The column has thus a front of two platoons, plus three paces, and a depth of six platoons. The interval of three paces between the front ranks of the leading platoons of Nos. 1 and 3 Companies is filled up by the color bearer, of whom we now hear for the first time, with a sergeant on each side of him. These sergeants are taken from the supernumerary ranks of the two leading platoons. When the column is retiring the interval between the two leading platoons is filled up by three sergeants from the supernumerary ranks of those platoons. In the Double Column the Company Commanders ride two and two, those of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies in the rear of the right flank of the last platoon on the right, those of Nos. 3 and 4 in the rear of the left of the last platoon on the left. The Double Column is used for the assembly and for movements out of fire.

The second fundamental position is the "Deep Column." This is a "mass" of company columns in the (normal) order 1, 2, 3, 4. The Company Commanders ride on the right of the respective leading platoons, and the color-bearer marches (without escort) on the right of the commander of the leading platoon of No. 3 Company. This formation is used for the assembly, when the nature of the ground necessitates a narrow front, or when the battalions are to march off immediately after assembling.

The "Broad Column," the last of the Fundamental formations, is a "line" of company columns at three paces interval. In the normal order, No. 1 Company is on the right, No. 2 on its left, and so on. Each Company Commander is in the rear of the centre of his rear platoon. The Color is, as in the deep column, carried on the right of the commander of the leading platoon of No. 3 Company. The use of this column is thus described:

Except for parade purposes, the Broad Column can only be usefully employed when the ground or the method of extension (for the fighting line) requires greater length of front than depth. This formation is not well adapted for the execution of battalion changes of front, and when these are necessary, the men must always be ordered to march at ease. It is this formation that the battalion, when not other-

wise expressly ordered, will assume on reassembling after an engagement.

The whole work of the battalion, as distinguished from that of the Companies composing it, is done by the Battalion Commander and Adjutant. It is expressly laid down that "supernumerary Field Officers and Captains are only to join the battalion when it is formed for the parade or for the march past."

The order of the companies in the Fundamental formations may be changed in any way. The Color, however, maintains its place—in Double Column, in the interval between the two leading platoons; in Deep Column and in Broad Column, on the right of the leading platoon of whichever company may happen to be standing third from the front or right respectively. In action, the Color remains with one of the companies in reserve. If all the companies join the fighting line, the Color goes forward with the last of them, but must, under all circumstances, have a section of men to escort it.

In all the Fundamental positions, when at the halt, the touch and dressing are by the right. On the move the touch and dressing are by the centre in the Double and Broad Columns, and by the right in the Deep Column.

When the battalion in Double or Broad Column is to dress on points, the Color bearer, the commanders of the platoons in the first line, and the officer on the left of the first line move out. In the case of the Deep Column, the commander of the leading platoon and the sergeant on its left flank move out.

In the Broad Column, all the files must cover on those in front of them. In Double Column the covering must be exactly kept by the platoon commanders and the left flank sergeants. In Deep Column, by the platoon commanders only.

The manual and loading exercises are only to be practised sufficiently to ensure uniformity in the execution of them when the battalion acts as a closed body.

Transitions from one kind of column to another must be made by the shortest lines. The companies move at the word of their respective commanders.

In forming Deep Column from Double Column, the two companies on the named flank remain halted, or march on; the others place themselves in rear of them. To form Broad Column, the two companies in front remain halted or march on; the others move to their places on the flank or flanks as ordered. In changing from Deep Column to Double Column, the two companies in the rear place themselves on the named flank of those in front. To form Broad Column from Deep Column, the leading company remains halted or marches on, and the others place themselves on its flanks. The Battalion Commander may form the Broad Column to both flanks, sending the companies in rear to both right and left simultaneously, but he must specify this in his word of command. Double Column is formed from Broad Column by two specified contiguous companies standing fast or marching on, the others moving to their places in double column. Lastly, in forming Deep Column from Broad Column a named company stands fast or marches on, the others moving to their places in turn, those on the right coming in first.

Movements of the battalion in any of the formations above described are made on exactly the same principles as those of the company. In movements in Broad Column the maintenance of the exact intervals of three paces between the platoons need not always be insisted on.

Changes in the direction of the march may be made by turning, by the diagonal march, by word of command, or by the introduction of a new point to march on; by wheeling up in sections (the Color-bearer and his escort forming, when in Double Column, an independent section), and also by the wheel of the columns themselves. In the case of the Double and Deep Columns, this last-named movement is performed always "on the move."

When a Broad Column is to wheel into a new direction, the Battalion Commander's word is, "wheel one-eighth (or one-sixteenth) to the right (left)—march at ease." The company on the named flank at once executes the wheel by its own commander's word, moves forward for a distance equal to the depth of the column, and halts until the other companies, which have inclined half-right or half left, have come into the new direction, and are aligned with the company of formation. The section on the battalion concludes with the following remarks on the formation of the fighting line:

There are very many ways in which the company columns may be extended to form the fighting line. Usually the companies are extended, one after the other, as they are wanted, the remainder continuing in close order under the Battalion Commander. But circumstances may render it necessary that a battalion should form the first fighting line by extending all its companies simultaneously. Both in advancing and retiring, such an extension is best done in the direction of the movement, and only takes place on the alignment when the battalion is halted. The order specifies the company on which the extension is to be made (by the shortest way), and also the intervals between the companies and their relative positions. As a rule, the first extension should have greater depth than breadth, provision should be made for gradual reinforcement, and one company, at least, should be kept in reserve.

The movements of a battalion extended for action are regulated by the indication of the general objective point. It is only when there is no such point that a company of direction is to be named. An alteration in the direction of the march is to be effected by changing the objective point.

If, however, there is to be a "change of front," the new front must be pointed out, and the companies wheel into it independently. The relative positions of the companies will thus be altered. Any correction considered necessary may be made subsequently by orders.

A fixed arrangement of forms for extension under specific circumstances is forbidden.

Fighting in skirmishing order (*Schützengraben*) is in the hands of the companies, and is to be regulated by the principles previously laid down for the company in extended order.

(To be continued.)

ARMORED CARRIAGES FOR GUNS OF POSITION.

HEAR GRUBER has published a volume describing the armored carriages or cupolas for guns of position designed by Major Schumann. They are also described in the *Engineer* for Dec. 7. The objects kept in view are: (1) Protection, combined with the power of firing in all directions; (2) reduction of the number of men in the gun detachment; (3) lightness and simplicity of construction; (4) reduction of size;

(5) minimum cost. An article in the *International Review* points out that Schumann's method accords with that of General Von Sauer, in substituting simple lines of armored cupolas for the concentration of material in forts. The 12 cm. (4.7 in.) gun is substituted for that of 15 cm. (5.9 in.), as combining with sufficient power special facility for working on the disappearing system. With each 12 cm. gun are combined two mortars, of 12 cm. or 15 cm., whose effect is sufficient against the men and pieces of the enemy to compel him to construct works to cover them. However, a 21 cm. mortar is also employed to cause him to make such works of a solid character. Every such battery of one 12 cm. gun and two mortars is flanked and otherwise defended by disappearing quick-firing guns of 53 mm. (2.1 in.) calibre. To work these it requires only one officer, six non-commissioned officers and 75 men. The total weight of construction is 154,323 lbs.; fire, 1 round in two minutes; elevation, from 30 deg. to 60 deg.; projectiles, ordinary howitzer shell of 1,753.2 lb. weight, with 7.7 lb. bursting charge; charge, 7.7 lb. cannon powder, large grain; initial velocity, 792 ft. a second; effectual range, 4,265 yards.

(Condensed from the London Engineer.)

GUNS VERSUS ARMOR.

For some time it has been practically admitted, both by naval and military experts, that in the struggle for superiority between the power of guns and the resistance of armor or bomb-proof shelter, the gun has come off victorious; and the effort to increase the thickness of armor-plates on a ship's side or turret, or to construct a casemated battery on shore, so as absolutely to preclude all possibility of their being pierced or destroyed by the fire of heavy guns, has been abandoned as an insoluble problem.

At present the Royal Engineers are busily occupied, at the principal fortresses of the United Kingdom, in converting the "death traps" hitherto existing in most of the batteries upon sea faces to sunken gun-pits, from 7 ft. to 8 ft. in depth, in which ample cover is secured for the gun detachment, who are only exposed whilst sponging and ramming home.

The superiority of gun power over the resistance afforded by armor-plates, or bomb-proof cover, is intensified tenfold under conditions of the attack and defence of inland positions. Here the perfection of high angle fire from long range guns, and latterly the application of effective shrapnel to such fire, has entirely destroyed the balance of power between the attacking and defending parties. "It is possible to make open impositions," and even open gun pits, "in the long run perfectly unteachable, and furthermore to destroy those parts of the fortification which should retain their inviolability up to the last stages of the defence." We are now quoting from an invaluable paper on the subject of "Quick-firing Guns for Land Service" which appears in the September number of the "Proceedings" of the Royal Artillery Institution, being a translation from the German. The writer dwells upon the absolute necessity of keeping fortified objective points as small and insignificant as possible, and covering them in securely with bomb-proofs.

This, of course, could only be carried out in an effectual manner by placing them beneath Grillon cupolas or some such armored shields. He would altogether eliminate such obsolete appendages as blindages, elaborate casemates, and traverses, and would depend entirely upon the effect of the fire of artillery and quick-firing guns for frustrating an attempt to attack assailable points. He draws an important distinction between machine guns proper or mitrailleuses and quick-firing guns. The quick firing gun is defined as that class of weapon of this nature having a calibre which will admit of the employment of shrapnel shell. The smallest possible calibre to which an effective shrapnel can be applied is 1.86 in., hence no quick-firing gun can have a smaller bore than this. He disposes entirely of the notion that a mobile quick-firing gun can be made as effective as an ordinary field gun. Both weapons are thrown out of position by the shock of recoil. It is clear, from the arguments adduced in this paper, that powerful quick-firing guns of long range when fired from suitable fixed mountings in fortresses, may be assumed to restore the balance of power, which the perfection of curved fire from guns and howitzers, and the adaptability of shrapnel to curved fire, as opposed to fortress resistance, have disturbed.

HOW ENGLISHMEN VIEW IT.

THE *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* referring to the publication of personal information concerning our Army and Navy speaks of the appearance of many details and odds and ends which would appear to our English readers somewhat superfluous. For instance, it says, "we call the following announcement: 'Miss ——— and daughters of Lieut.-Colonel ——— Artillery, stationed at Fort MonHenry, are visiting the family of Surgeon ———, U. S. Army, at Washington Barracks.' This fully establishes our preconceived ideas of the importance of what we on this side of the herring pond are apt to term the inferior sex in the country of the Stars and Stripes. Their goings in and goings out are chronicled with as much seriousness as the movements of regiments or batteries of artillery. But we come to what is a veritable *bonne bouche* in the following charmingly frank announcement: 'Mrs. L., the wife of Captain F. H. L., Artillery, of Washington Barracks, to whom was born a daughter a few weeks ago, is sufficiently recovered to receive the congratulations of her intimate friends in person.' No wonder they breed good soldiers in the United States Army. But to leave the ladies and turn to sterner stuff, we are somewhat startled to find the number of courts-martial on officers recorded in this one number before us. No less than four general courts-martial on officers are recorded. This, with such a small Regular Army as the United States possesses, is coming it 'purty strong,' as Tommy says. And on further inspection we find that one officer who was recently restored to the Army by Act of Congress after dismissal from the Service by sentence of a general court-martial is again going to brave that dread tribunal. It is always a bad sign in any disciplined force when any of its compa-

* "Exercis-Reglement für die Infanterie" (Drill Regulations for the Infantry), Berlin; Mittler u. Sohn, 1888.

sioned ranks are constantly getting into trouble; but let us hope that Brother Jonathan's Army is not in so low a state, and that the present number of his black sheep are few. So good luck to him with fewer courts-martial and more announcements of the kind we have called attention to in the beginning of our present criticisms."

WELLINGTON AND NAPOLEON.

EARL STANHOPE in his report of conversations with the Duke of Wellington says: "I asked him whether he thought Napoleon wholly indebted to his genius for his pre-eminence, and whether all his marshals were really so very inferior to him?—'Oh, yes; there was nothing like him. He suited a French army so exactly! Depend upon it, at the head of a French Army, there was never anything like him. In short, I used to say of him that his presence on the field made the difference of 40,000 men. The French soldiers are more under control than ours. It was quite shocking what excesses ours committed when once let loose. I remember once at Badajos, when we stormed the town, entering a cellar and seeing some soldiers lying on the floor so dead drunk that the wine was actually flowing from their mouths! Yet there were coming in, not at all disgusted at seeing them, and going to do the same. Our soldiers could not resist wine. The French, too, could shift better for themselves, and always live on the country."

"Lady Salisbury asked which was the greatest military genius, Marlborough or Napoleon? 'Why, I don't know—it is very difficult to tell. I can hardly conceive anything greater than Napoleon at the head of an army, especially a French army. Then he had one prodigious advantage—he had no responsibility—he could do whatever he pleased; and no man has ever lost more armies than he did. Now with me the loss of every man told. I could not risk so much; I knew that if I ever lost 500 men without the clearest necessity, I should be brought upon my knees to the bar of the House of Commons.'"

Lord Stanhope tells us that Daniel Webster told him that "he had been reading two or three odd volumes of the Duke of Wellington's despatches, and had been greatly struck at their total freedom from anything like pomp or ostentation, even in moments of the greatest triumph. The Waterloo despatch itself contained nothing about 'victory and glory.' So unpretending was it, said Mr. Webster, that Mr. Quincy Adams, who was our Minister in London at the time, and who had a good deal of bitter feeling against this country, with which peace had only just been concluded, declared on first reading the despatch that it came from a defeated general, and that in real truth the Duke's army must have been annihilated at Waterloo. This he seriously believed for some time."

"What a contrast," continued Mr. Webster, "to Napoleon's rhetorical bulletins! One day we read in them: 'We have thrown Blücher into the Bober!' And a few days afterwards one found that Blücher had somehow got out of this Bober and defeated Napoleon himself at Leipzig."

An account of the preparations made by Napoleon for the campaign of 1812 against Russia is given by Major Liebert of the German general staff in the supplement to the *Militär Wochenblatt*. "The impression as more or less always existed that Napoleon entered upon this campaign without sufficient preparation, and that this in the first instance led to his defeat, and secondly, also the want of discipline in his heterogeneous army caused by this insufficient preparation. This theory is, however, being dispelled the more the actual facts are brought to light. As regards Napoleon himself, the author

says that one of the chief factors in his victorious wars was the thorough, systematic preparation that he gave to them, and his organizing talent, which enabled him to secure for himself a superiority of numbers. The principal share of the gigantic work of organizing activity fell entirely to the Emperor, and his wonderful memory, his never-tiring power of working, and his investigation of all branches of administration, must astonish all who look closer into his undertakings."

It appears that Napoleon had actually brought into the field against Russia 608,000 men, 18,700 horses, and 1,372 guns. That was the result of the grand preparations which Napoleon had imposed on his own country and on his allies. During the whole of his military career he had not prepared any campaign in such a thorough manner as the Russian; neither before nor after had he been able to dispose of anything like those numbers. But even in the course of the present century we only see them surpassed in the year 1870-71. Napoleon seems to have greatly overrated his adversary, however, in expecting to meet him on an equal footing with himself and force him to a decisive battle; he could not arrive at this, and the wide field over which the enemy had to be pursued eventually caused his own break down. In conclusion, the author makes a suggestion for what might have been a correct manner of operating, which, as he says, is more in accordance with the modern German strategy of the years 1806 and 1870—viz., assembling of the too large army in divided groups, advance in a concentrated direction, trying to obtain partial success over the isolated groups of the enemy, and finally decision on one spot with united forces.

(From the N. Y. Times.)

THOSE INFERIOR BAYONETS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In relation to complaints of the inferior quality of the bayonets used by the troops at Suakin, Wilkinson and Son, the arms manufacturers who furnished the weapons, explain that they are unable to make bayonets in England now, owing partly to their inability to secure skilled workmen, and partly to the incompleteness of their new factory, work on which is being pushed forward. They state that Germany is now the centre of the swordmaking industry of the world. The War Office authorities regard this explanation as reasonable.

At Hartley and Graham's big firearm establishment Mr. Reynolds said regarding the foregoing dispatch that he could not understand why steelworkers sufficiently skilled in their trade to successfully undertake the manufacture of good grade bayonets could not be found in England to-day in great numbers. Bayonet making does not require as high a degree of skill as sword making, and bayonets could be turned out in the United States in any quantity at short notice.

Down at Governor's Island Gen. Howard and Col. Mordecai said it was not probable that bayonets of an inferior quality had been given to the English troops. There has, of course, been no hurry in making them up, and if they passed the War Office tests they should be all right. They also said incidentally that the bayonet was so little used now that several powers were contemplating its removal from their armies. The U. S. Army drills all its men now in its use, as does the English Army, but when the guns now made are effective at a distance of two miles the bayonet is only useful for its moral effect. The troops now at Suakin have to use their bayonets against the Arab spears, and want them, of course, to be of the best, and if the ones they now have are

of poor quality, then the blame must rest quite a much with the inspectors of arms as with the manufacturers.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

The following bit of military wisdom is commended to those officers whose province it is to order the convening of courts-martial: A court-martial at Hangchow has given a judgment worthy of Solomon. There is a garrison there of 1,000 banner-men, under 32 *tsoling*, or captains, each commanding 50 men. One of these men, a cavalryman, rode a handsome pony worth \$50. This animal was allowed one day by his master to stray at his own sweet will as far as the T'ien-shue bridge, and finding a calf tied up to a tree, the pony began to romp with it. The little animal, frightened, lowed loudly, the old cow charged down on the pony and completely disembowelled it with a mighty prod with both horns. The pony ran a bowshot and dropped dead. The soldier found out the name of the owner of the cow, and reported to his captain, claiming compensation from the owner; but the captain, holding that the careless soldier was to blame, and not the cow, which acted from a proper maternal instinct, fined each of his company of 50 men 500 cash, or in all \$25, and made up another \$25 himself for a new pony for the regiment.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Is it true, asks the *United Service Gazette*, "as rumored in certain exclusive circles, that Lord Wolseley is of opinion that England and France will be at war next year?"

The rifle factories at Spandau, Dantzic, and Erfurt are turning out 50,000 repeaters of the new pattern every month. At this rate two years will be required to arm the regulars and the landwehr.

The custom in the English cavalry of giving unlimited leave whenever officers are going hunting has evidently found favor in the eyes of the Italian Minister of War, who has granted 1,500 fr. as a prize at the annual meeting in a race open to officers only.

It is stated that the French Government, during the recent stay of the Russian Grand Dukes in Paris, offered to place the Lebel rifle at the disposal of the Czar on the condition that the whole Russian supply be made in France. The Czar has as yet come to no decision regarding the proposal. Although neither the Austrian Mannlicher rifle nor the German repeater is so reliable, like the Lebel rifle, both are believed to be reliable.

Snow on the Alps has obliged the Italian Engineer Department to suspend almost all the works which are in course of construction on the Franco-Italian frontier. At the Col del Mulo, a strategic point of great importance situated at the confluence of the four small Piedmontese valleys of La Marmora, La Grana, L'Arma, and La Madonna, and where the old fortifications were being actively reconstructed, the snow has reached a depth of over three feet, and the workmen have been dismissed until next spring.

The *Armeebblatt* tells us that the postal service between the military authorities at Strasburg and the officers stationed at the outlying forts is now performed entirely by army cyclists. By a simple as well as ingenious contrivance, the sword with the scabbard is detached from the belt and secured in front of the messenger to the cross-bar, which serves as a rest for the hands of the bicyclist. Thus all fear of its getting between the spokes of the wheel is avoided. The handle of the sword lies to the right, so that it can be readily drawn.

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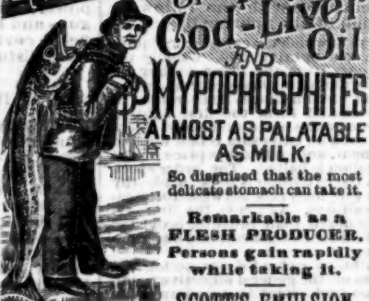
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The old Empress Augusta of Germany has offered a prize of 10,000 marks (\$2,500) for the best transportable barrack hospital.

The *Revue Militaire Belge* quotes from the *Journal of the Military Service Institution of New York* the project put forward by Lieut. Weaver, of the United States Artillery, for arming the harbors north of New York (as those that are more easily approachable to the large ships of the European Navies) with 200 ton guns.

The experiment of utilizing a balloon and parachute is to be made at Suakin shortly. Mr. Percival Spencer and two members of the British Balloon Society, have started for Egypt with that purpose in view. Admiral Jaspas Selwyns advised that instead of attacking these Arabs—sheltered by the bush and rifle pits—which would probably cost valuable lives in driving them out from a position to which they would soon return, to concentrate the fire of the machine guns of the ships, at a high angle, and thus drop the projectiles upon them. It does not appear whether or not the Admiralty adopted this advice.

MR. GLADSTONE is said to bitterly regret his failure to relieve Chinese Gordon, as he may well do.

The New Zealand coal measures are estimated to contain a thousand million tons, after making allowance for loss in working and to furnish a supply for 90 years.

The young Emperor William of Germany has his own idea about dress and the imperial trappings. He has already ordered his officers to discard the pointed English boots, and the wide-crowned trousers are distasteful to him. He prefers the ugly, high-heeled, square-toed German shoes, which are as uncomfortable as Chinese slippers. The epaulets have been made of another form and the straps are twisted instead of square. He has now ordered a change in the royal crown, which though acceptable to his father's is, in his opinion, too high. Nuptial crowns are also to be made for the Imperial Princesses, who at present are obliged to wear crowns prepared for the occasion. This does not please his Majesty, and as several of his sisters will soon marry, he wishes suitable ornaments for their heads.

The *Revue Militaire Belge*, published at Brussels, says: "The American military press has received a new addition by the creation of the 'Journal of the United States Cavalry Association.' . . . The first numbers of the 'Journal' are excellent and augur well for the future of this publication."

G. L. C., in a recent letter to the *New York Times* on the European outlook, says: "Belgium is making strenuous efforts to put herself in a state of defence by the establishment of an elaborate system of frontier fortifications. Her hope is to deter by a show of strength on the frontier any attempted rush of a French or German army across her borders into the territory of the other. It is not expected that any hostile demonstration will be offered to the Belgians save in the event of opposition coming from the latter. But the damage will be done by the movement of the onrushing army, and to prevent any such movement the Belgians are quietly but steadily pushing to completion all the fortresses on which work had been suspended, and at the same time pushing ahead the establishment of the new system."

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BIRTHS.

STUART.—At Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 24, to Mrs. D. D. V. Stuart, a son.

MARRIED.

CARANISS—PATTERSON.—At Fort Benton, Montana, Dec. 19, Lieutenant A. A. CARANISS, 20th U. S. Infantry, to Miss

SOPHIE D. PATTERSON, daughter of the late James Orville Patterson, of Baltimore, Md. No cards.

COOK—SANN.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., Dec. 25, Mr. WALTER COOK to Miss GENEVIEVE SANN, daughter of Captain J. M. Sanno, 7th U. S. Infantry.

RUSCHENBERGER—WENTWORTH.—At Stafford, Pa., Dec. 18, Lieutenant C. W. RUSCHENBERGER, U. S. Navy, to Miss KATHARINE WENTWORTH.

DIED.

COSTER.—At New York City, Dec. 23, suddenly, Colonel CHARLES ROBERT COSTER, formerly Captain, 12th U. S. Infantry.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH CUNNINGHAM, wife of Pay Director John S. Cunningham, U. S. Navy, retired.

ECKERSON.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, Mrs. KATHASTINGS ECKERSON, wife of Mr. R. I. Eckerson and daughter-in-law of Colonel T. H. Eckerson, U. S. Army, retired.

GILMORE.—At Glenwood, Ill., Dec. 14, Mrs. ELIZA OTIS GILMORE, aged 84, mother of Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

GREEN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17, CLARISSA NISBET, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel John Green, 2d U. S. Cavalry.



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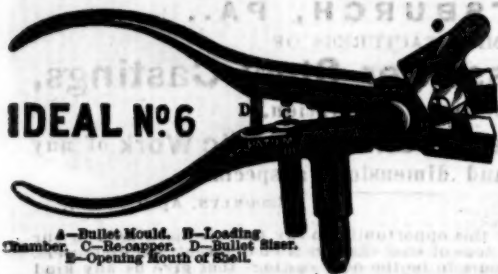
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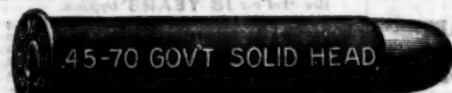
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